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NO. 41.

পদকলপত্ৰ ।

नन्भून इहेबाटक वृत्रा था। हे का। भविभिष्ठे रहाइ। चर्डरायांत शक्तिका चाकित्व खाखेशा

अञ्जागवनी।

वियत्नाह्य मात्र श्रीष ।

बहे थानि डेशालब देवकव अब इहे मछ । १ नत्र शृद्ध निथिछ।

मूना इत्र जाना। छाः माः जिहाना। অৰুত বাজার পত্তিকা আফিবে প্রাপ্তব্য।

প্রীঅদৈতপ্রকাশ।

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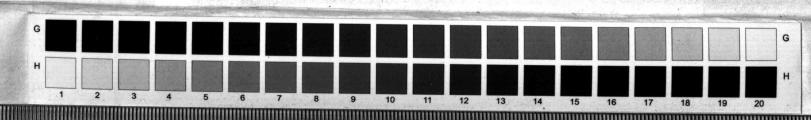
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Kalpa-latika-Batika.-It is a marvellous

Kalpa-latika-Batika.—It is a marvellous remedy for general debility, loss of appetite and loss of cheerfulness. It is absolutely free from any intoxicating ingredient, such as opium, &c. Box containing pills (for one month) Rs. 4, packing I anna, V. P, fee 2 annas, and postage 4 annas.

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pills for one month ks. 4, packing I anna, V. P. 1ee 2 annas and postage 4 annas.

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HOW WILL THE LAST MAN DIE?

TERRIBLE FATES POSSIBLE. ASTRONOMERS tell us that the day must come when this earth will, like the moon, wheel through the heavens a dead and barren ball of matter—airless, waterless, lifeless. But long, long before that time man will be extinct, will have disappeared so utterly that not so much as the bleached skeleton of a human being will be visible on all the millions of square miles of the surface of this planet.

Unless by some huge and universal cataclysm the whole race is swept at once into eternity, it is but reasonable to suppose that man like any other race of animals will disappear slowly, and that eventually there will be but a single human being left—some old, old man, grey-headed and bearded, and left to wander alone in a solitude that m beay imagined but not described.

imagined but not described.

How will he die, this last relie of the teeming millions that once transformed the face of the globe and ruled undisputed masters of every other living thing? There are many fates that may befall him. He may go mad with the horror of loneliness, and himself end his own miserable existence. He may be eaten by the vast reptiles or giant insects which will then probably infest the solitudes.

But his fate may be far weirder and more dreadful. Scientists say that as we burn the coal and timber we are still so richly supplied with, we let loose into the atmosphere an ever-increasing volume of

the atmosphere an ever-increasing volume of carbonic acid gas. Much of this is taken up by plants, but not all. It must increase and eventually poison the breathable air, filling the valleys and mounting slowly to the hill-tops, where the last remnants of animal life are striving for existence. The last man will climb higher and higher, but eventually the suffocating invisible flood will reach

and drown him.

Again, it is said that the earth, as it gets older, is cracking like dry mud. These cracks will increase until at last they will let the waters of the oceans and rivers sink into the fiery centre of the globe. Then will occur an explosion, so terrible as may startle the inhabitants of neighbouring worlds. The last man in this case will probably be some Arctic explorer or Esquirage. probably be some Arctic explorer or Esquimaux, whom the vast plains of ice around him will save from instant death and leave to grill a few moments, till the ice continents are swallowed by red hot gases and steam.

Supposing those earth-cracks develop more slowly they may suck away the water without devastating explosion. Then the last man's fate will be the worst describable. He will die of thirst. The scene worst describable. He will die of thirst. The scene of his death will probably be the great valley in the bed of the Atlantic Ocean, off the Brazilian Coast, half-way between Rio Janeiro and the Cape, where now 'six miles of green water lie between the steamer's keel and the abyssmal slime beneath. There, hopelessly digging in the everdying mud, he must perish, and leave his bones to parch on a waterless planet.

The Antarctic polar ice-cap has been grown.

waterless planet.

The Antarctic polar ice-cap has been growing thicker and heavier for uncounted ages. The distance from the South Pole to the edge of this ice-cap is 1,400 miles. The ice rises steadily from the edge to the centre. At that centre it cannot be less than twelve miles in thickness twice of this control to the centre it cannot be less than twelve miles in thickness twice of this control to the centre it cannot be less than twelve miles in thickness twice of this control to the centre it cannot be less than twelve miles in thickness twice of this control to the centre it cannot be less than twelve miles in thickness twice of this control to the centre it cannot be less than twelve miles in thickness than the centre it cannot be less than twelve miles in thickness than the centre it cannot be less than twelve miles in thickness than the centre it cannot be less than twelve miles in thickness than the centre it cannot be less than twelve miles in thickness than the centre it cannot be less than twelve miles in thickness than the centre it cannot be less than twelve miles in thickness than the centre it cannot be less than twelve miles in thickness than the centre it cannot be less than twelve miles in thickness than the centre it cannot be less than twelve miles in thickness than the centre it cannot be less than twelve miles in thickness than the centre it cannot be also than the centre it cannot be less than the centre it cannot be also than the centre it cannot be centre it cannot be less than twelve miles in thickness twice as thick as Mount Everest is high. Southern latitudes are growing warmer, and this ice-cap is known to be cracking. Suppose the gigantic mass of water and ice will come sweeping up north over the oceans and continents of the earth! Where then will the last man breathe his final gasp? High up in the snows of some great range he will perish miserably of cold and statvation, looking down on a huge shallow sea, beneath whose tossing waters will lie the whole of the race of the world.

the race of the world.

Or, last and perhaps dreariest fate of all, the human race may outlive other mammals and last null the sun, as some day it must, grows dull and cold, and vegetation dies from the chilled earth. The miserable remnant of earth's people must then slowly die out after ages of an existence to which that of the Esquimaux of to-day is a paradise.

MR. C. E. TAPSELL has been posted temporarily in charge of Forest Surveys in Bombay, vice Captain Gordon.

THE wells in Shershah's village in Karachi have been closed, and pipes have been laid for the Malir water-supply.

MR. H. HESELTINE, Registrar, Finance Department, Government of India, will shortly be promoted to the Assistant Secretaryship of that Department, vice Mr. O'Conor.

of that Department, vice Mr. O'Conor.

DURING His Excellency's recent visits to the

India, the Viceroy personally required of almost all Superintendents if they liked Simla and if they could work better up here than in Calcutta. Their replies were not unanimous, but the

sacks of grain, jewe's, and money.

LORD CURZON has presented the Badshah and Wazirl Khan's mosque with a lamp and a Koran stand respectively, inscribed as follows:—This lamp (or Koran stand) was presented by His Excellency Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to the Badshahl (or Waziri Khan's) Mosque in memory of his official visit to Lahore in April, 1899. The lamp was used at the Badshahl Mosque for the first time at the service held there in commemoration

of the Queen's Birthday. IN applying to Government for the supply of a good type-writing machine for use in the office, the Principal of the Central College, Bangalore, suggested for consideration whether the College might not be provided with several type-writers and regular classes for teaching type writing instituted. Type-writing is included as one of the branches in the scheme of technical education in Madras. and much importance is given it, the commercial value for this art is high, and the demand for this branch of education is increasing, as the number of candidates appearing this year for the examination in typewriting in Madras is about four times the number that appeared last year. Government has sanctioned the supply of type-writer and have approved of Mr. Cook's suggestions for training classes in the Central College, the result of the experiment being reported after a trial of six months. of six months. By they fair six 1899 180

HIGH COURT, N. W. P.

THE ROW BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND VILLAGERS.

In the High Court on Friday judgment was given in the case of Dukes and others, reported in the *Pioneer* of the 12th instant. It will be remembered that the case was one in which four soldiers of the Connaught Rangers were attacked by villagers not far from Meerut while the case was one will receive the court of the received that one will receive the court of the received that one will receive the case will that one will receive the court of the case will receive the case will be carried that one will receive the case will receive the case will be carried to the case will be carried to the case will receive the case will receive the case will be carried to the case will receive the case will receive the case will receive the case will be case with the case will receive the case will receive the case will be case with the case will receive the case will be case with the ca out shooting, with the result that one villager was killed and several injured, one of the soldiers also being severely hurt. Charges were brought against soldiers and villagers alike, and the charges against the soldiers were dismissed by the Magistrate, who held that they acted in justifiable self-defence. The case came up in the form of an application by the Crown, represented by the Government Advocate, that the record might be sent for and examined with a view to see a second to be sent for and examined with a view to see a second to be sent for and examined with a view to see a second to be sent for and examined with a view to see a second to be sent for and examined with a view to see a second to be sent for and examined with a view to see a second to be sent for and examined with a view to see a second to be sent for and examined with a view to see a second to be sent for a second to be sen and examined with a view to seeing whether further enquiry was necessary.
In giving judgment Mr. Justice Knox said

the application was presented by the Governt ment Advocate under section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It asked him to call for the record of the case of Q teen-Empress vs. Dukes and others and if necessary to order further enquiry and committal of the accused for trial. He had sent f r the record and examined it with the assistance of the learned Government Advocate. He found that four soldiers were brought before a Maxistrate of the Frist Class at Meetut, accused of offences under sections 304 and 324, I. P. C. The evidence was considerable and the record showed abundant proof of care and attention to detail on the part of the Magistrate. After considering the evidence and examining the accused the Magistrate found there were not sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, recorded his reasons at considerable length, and discharged the accused, as he was competent to do under section 200. The with competent to do under section 209. The witnesses for the prosecution were mainly villagers residents of Machra. They were undoubtedly men of intelligence, and professed to have, most of them, been eye-witnesses of the transactions which they related. The story told by them should therefore be consistent, and to a great measure free from confl ct. Unfortunately the very reverse was the case. The statements given were in many cases in hopeless conflict one with another, and they had differed considerably from the very first. He (Mr. Justice Knox) though the learned Magistrate was right in coming to the conclusion that there were not sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, the more so as the explanation the accused gave and the accounts which they narrated had never varied, had been consistent threaghout, and were not in themselves improbable. The order of the Magistrate satisfied him as being correct, legal

and proper.

It was true the complaints made against the accused were complaints of offences triable by the Court of Sessions or by High Court, that there was evidence which, if it could be believed, would have afforded ground for committing the accused for trial before a higher tribunal But a Magistrate was not justified simply because there was evidence before him which sought to lay to the charge of an accused person an offence triable by a Court of Session in committing the accused. The law required that he should not merely take the evidence produced in support of the prosecution but also that produced on behalf of the accused. accused. He was also empowered to examine the accused for the purpose of enabling him to explain any circumstances in the evidence against him. It was upon all these materials that he had to find whether there were or were not sufficient grounds for committing an accused for trial. The High Court had no more than one occasion approved of Magistrates taken into consideration whatever evidence was forthcoming in a case triable by the Court of Sessions, and of their discharging an accused if he could satisfactorily explain by evidence or otherwise circumstances which would point to the commission of an offence,

triable by the Court of Sessions. Under these circumstances it did not appear why this application had been made. The learned Government Advocate had referred to section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and examine the record of any inferior court On the night of the 25th of May a band of six Waziris attacked five of the Zhob Levy sowars in a pass between Mir Ali Khel and Girdao. One sowar was killed and another wounded, and the robbers carried off two rifles wounded, and the robbers carried off two rifles wounded, and the robbers carried off two rifles with accoutrements. Major Alban, Commanding the Levy Corps, is now in hot pursuit of the robbers and hopes to capture them.

A UNIQUE C. M. S. Centenary Gift was that received in Palamcottah, Madras, at the offertory service, when a box containing Rs 100, was included. This amount was supposed to have been improperly discharged, it was easy to understand the Government Advocate or the Magistrate of the District moving for a fresh enquiry. But the learned Government Advocate could not show that there ever was any real ground for a belief of this kind in the present case, The discharge of an accused person after the evidence against him had been fully to be made up of roo coins of each variety from half-a-pie to 8 as., including I½ pie pieces. Thus the head of the family gave 200 pieces of 8 as. light matter. If such order was made on inservant 100 one pieces of 4 as. down to the sufficient grounds the Sessions Judge or the kind cause the accused to be re-arrested and

servant 100 one-pie pieces while the bnx con-tributed 100 half pies. The total collections kind cause the accused to be re-arrested and at the service were valued at no less than Rs. committed for trial. At the elbow so to speak 1,000, and besides the above included cheques, of the District Magistrate were the relatives of the aggrieved person, or the aggrieved person himself, the District Superintendent of Police, and the Public Prosecutor. All these were persons more or less interested in seeing that a person against whom there was evidence of the commission of an offence was not improperly discharged. It was difficult to conceive that some one or more of these would not move in this case with the definite and avowed object of getting the accused re-arrested and committed for trial. In this case he was informed that the same fact had, been the subject of a trial before the Court of Sessions, and that orders had been passed which went far to justify the order of discharge in the present case. If on the other hand there was any reason for believing that the order of discharge was a proper one, it was impossible to conceive that any au hority should wish to give the persons accused any further anxiety. Further prosecu-tion would in such case border so closely upon persecution that it would be difficult to draw the line. He was well aware that the power existed in the High Court to bring under review any criminal cause in which judicial proceedings had taken place unless the power be expressly barred, but the very language of section 435 showed to his mind sufficiently that the object of the legislature was to secure the section right of was to secure the secting right of a patent error or defect and not to give the Court, if he might use the term, a roving commission either in the direction of stamping with approval the proceedings of a

lower court, or in the direction of questing about and ooking to see of possibly under a fair record there lay some trace of possible error. In the absence of some well-founded suspicion of error it was in his opinion inexpedient to scrut nise orders of discharge or other orders which upon the face of them bore evidence of careful consideration and apprered good and lawful. He therefore derected that the record be returned without any orders. - Pioneer.

BACHELORS ON BACHELORHOOD.

SOME REASONS WHY THEY DO NOT MARRY.
A JOURNALIST, who has been making a study of hachelorhood in all its phases, lately took it into his head to beard the bachelor in his den, and demand the reason for his singleness. He had often been impressed, he says, by the faces of the unmarried men he met in the clubs. Upon these faces were depicted indifference, jollity, the devilmay-care look, resignation, weariness, pain; but in vain did he search, for he has not found contentment mirrored there. Then he bethought himself of the interview. He boldly called on several well-known men, each one high in his own calling, and here are some of the reasons they gave for remaining are some of the reasons they gave for remaining

single:—
To my idea, says an artist of note, the reason why so many of us do not marry, or, to be more correct, do not marry younger, is that anarti sl considers it quite a step to join his fortunes (or misfortunes) to a helpmate. There are many thing to be considered.

First of all, a competency to gather enough of the wherewith to supply a household with the proper ammunitions of war, for let me say right here that the old-fashioned idea of a Bohemian establishment is an exploded theory, and the modern artist is also modern in the fact that h must live the life of a modern gentleman with alt the latest requirements.

the latest requirements.

Then, in the second place, not every woman is by nature fitted to be the wife of that necessaril nervous creature called an artist. She may ee pretty and weil taught in all that modern lor of clothes and small society talk, but the necessary understanding of what the lord and master is trying to accomplish and the proper appreciation of what is in process of creation often makes her more of a stumbling block than a help to success.

This appreciation of the very thought in the thinking is just the quality that helps the embroyo great man to his greatness, and the lack of it crushes his artistic life and makes the plant to wither and wilt into nothingness.

nto nothingness.

Now, therefore, you will say that in entering the part of helpmate to an artist the "better half" is undertaking a great mission in life, and few—yes, very few—know much they are undertaking it is for the man who knows what is required to say the word and his knowledge of the greatness of the undertaking in many cases keeps him from taking 'he step.

Now do you see why we do not marry as easily as other men?

other men? What is worth while in bachelorhood? Lots of

What is worth while in bachelorhood? Lots of things, a tragedian replies.

What is wanting? The main thing.

'Tis an old can't phrase that a bachelor his freedom; and so he has. He has heaps of it so much in fact, that it becomes irksome, and nearly every bachelor has, at some time of his existence, tied his freedom up in a neat little package about the size of a ring box and put it in the hands of some woman, who either threw it back upon his weary shoulders or destroyed it for ever.

It is convenient to be returned in a cab by some conscientious friend at the door of one's bachelor apartment at 3 A M, and "no questions asked." One may put one's shoes on the hat tack, carefully deposit one's cigarette case under the bed and sleep in the bath tub; and one's own weary head will offer the only reproach in the morning.

But then the bachelor's is a very lonely life I imagine it to be rather a jolly thing to come home and find the little slippers by the big ones on the fender. To find a heat big with sympathy, and, above all to find the buttons on everything. And yet, could one see the boys go off for a good old time without a murmur of—

"I cannot but remember such things were."

old time without a murmur of —

"I cannot but remember such things were,
And were most dear to me."

COLONEL MONTGOMERY, Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, goes on three months' leave in Sep ember.

A SLIGHT earthquake occurred about midnight at Glight or These states.

night at Gilgit on Thursday, and there were some narrow escapes of life and property, but reports of actual damage is not yet to hand.

A SMALL party of Waztries attacked five Zhob Levy sowars on Thursday night in a pass between Mir Ali Khel and Girdao, k lling one levy, wounding another, and carrying off two rifles. Major Alban, Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, has started in pursuit.

A SLIGHT disturbance occurred in Dehra

Ghazi Khan on the occasion of the Mohurrum through a number of Hindu bunnlas endeavouring to prevent the passing of a procession. No one was killed, however, and order was restored by the police, who arrested the principal offenders.

A NOTIFICATION is published by the Foreign Department extending the operations of the Punjab Frontier Tribes' Regulations, Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, etc, to the tract of country bounded on the ast by the Dera Ismail Khan District, and n the west by the Bargha Shiranni's country. THE Madras Government will shortly issue orders on the subject of the development of technical instruction and the improvement of agriculture. The exact lines on which action will be taken have not yet been made public, but in each case a scheme of operations is being drafted and special officers will be deputed to apply the principles approved. His Excellency the Governor and his two colleagues

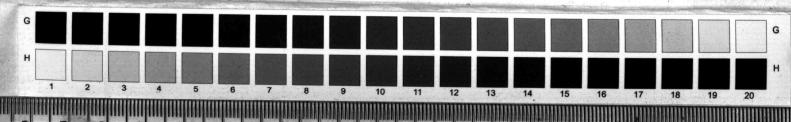
ong delay and discussion.

THE State Railway Provident Fund Rules of the last year are made applicable to the Madras, South Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Indian-Midland, Southern Mahratta, Bengal-North-Rabill-hand Kumann and Burma Western, Rohilkhand Kumaon, and Burma Railways. The question of their application to the Great Indian Peninsular and Bombay-Baroda lines whose Boards have also agreed to join, is standing over, pending the settlement of the question of the extent of their application to existing subscribers.

are anxious to see something done after the

application to existing subscribers.

The other day a European barrister appeared in a case before a Cantonment Magistrate in the North-Western Provinces. Before he was permitted to open his lips on behalf of his client he was required by the Magistrate to prove—his own identity. As no barrister had ever been called upon to do this in any court, the lawyer in question was somewhat taken aback by such a request. He produced his by such a request. He produced his visiting card and effered to produce his gown. but still the Magistrate was not satisfied. He then suggested that a telegram might be sent at his own cost to the High Court and even proposed to wire for his certificate of enrolment. But the Magistrate was still inexorable. At last a control friend was also suggested. mutual friend was discovered, and he identified he lawyer,



THE THE

Amrita Sazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1, 1899.

LORD CURZON AND HIS WORK.

THE Lahore Anglo-Indian Barrister has given his views on the subject; it is now time that the native of India should give his. There are in India two paths for the rulers: one leading towards repression, and the other towards progress. Which of these is his Lordship likely to choose? The safer and easier one is the path which leads to repression. His Lordship, if he adopts it, will get the support of a large and powerful party. There is, however, danger in the other path—that which leads towards progress. If his Lordship is bold enough to take it he will find it beset with innumerable difficulties. If his Lordship, on the other hand, chooses the one that leads to repression, he will find that his predecessors had forestal-led him and left very little for him to accomplish.

The plague was followed by the enforcement of drastic rules which reduced the people to the condition of slaves for the time being. An obsolete and barbarous Regulation was unearthed for the purpose of detaining two prominent citizens of Poona as State prisoners. A number of representative men were sent to jail, a Judge of the High Court proclaiming that "disaffection was want of affection"! In England the appeal of the Indian; for redress was treated with scant courtesy. Sedition laws were passed, gagging the organs of Indian opinion, thus cutting off the only vehicle of communication between the ruled and their alien rulers. The Liberal leader, Str. H. Fowler, dittoed what Lord George Hamilton said, and so on. All these incidents, coming oneafter another, in rapid succession, filled the Indians with blank despair.

It was at this moment that Lord Curzon came. He spoke words of sympathy calculated to infuse some hope into the minds of the Indians. People went to see him and his presence charmed t em. Such a man could never be bad at heart, said those who saw him. Those who heard him were charmed by his eloquence. They found the ring of sincerity in his tone and in every sentence he uttered. The thoughful found that, though he was an orator, he spoke words of weight. They felt that, in spite of his youth, he had the wisdom of a sage. The impression that Lord Curzon created, soon after his arrival in Calcutta, was that he was a man of observation, a man of foresight, wisdom, good intentions and sincerity. All this is not poetry but sober prose; for several weeks the people talked of nothing but of the admiration that they felt for

the new Viceroy.

But did not Verest Chagin, the famous Russian painter, say that individually Englishmen are angels, but as a nation they are-etc., etc.? It may therefore, be argued, Lord Curzon. -how could the Indians, in any way, benefit, if Lord Curzon is personally an angel?
That is quite true, he is only an individual.
We have come across many angelic Englishmen. They talk like angels and feel the Indian Secretary of State in the interests you, "I have only one vote." Thus, though these good Englishmen deplore in their Lord George:—

Lart that Indians have to labour under so

I recognise the fact that the Indian aspect passed d many disabilities under the rule of their country, they console themselves with the it presents in this country, and I shall be pre-

predecessors. He has an active brain, and can confidently chalk out a path for himself, which his predecessors would never have may be likely to accrue to the people of the Mauritius would be an additional argument in which his predecessors would be an adjusted to do. In short, he can dictate favour of the measures proposed.

The position which Lord George Hamila man of power in the party which now rules the Empire. He can safely disobey a mandate of Lord Hamilton, and he can as safely inaugurate a new policy without consulting the Secretary of State for India. And thus, in Lord Curzon, we have found, for the first time, a Viceroy and a British states-man from whom India can expect some solid reform.

that Lord Curzon has more power and ability than his predecessors, and has also a desire to treat India with justice and generosity, we must not be blind to the fact that the Viceroy of India is not so independent a being as he is generally supposed to be. He has the fullest liberty of doing any amount of mischief, but only a limited power of inaugurating any real reform. That is the peculiar position of

no sooner did the English public come to know that Lord Curzon had been received with manifestations of good-will by the Indians, a portion of it became suspicious. Lord Curzon was bidding for popularity, thought these men. That is to say, they suspected that Lord Curzon was securing all this approbation from the Indians by surrendering to them things of value which

belonged to Englishmen. Thus it is dangerous for rulers in India to be popular with the people, for, in that case, they are regarded with suspicion. The safest course for them is to be unpopular with the

Don't you see how this country is regarded by the English people as their property? The land-lord is England and the Viceroy is only the steward of the land-lord, in charge of the estate, viz. India. The Indians are tenants. Now, if the steward of a land-lord is praised by the tenants, the land-lord has a right to suppose that his servant, the a right to suppose that his servant, the steward, is earning popularity at his cost! But if the tenants go on complaining that the steward was rack renting them, the land lord is led to think that the faithfu. steward is being made to suffer for his fidelity to his master, and, therefore, he deserves to be protected from the machinations of the tenants. The unpopular ruler does while it is hot; and both her Government and her manufic u ers should not delay in emu atof the tenants. The unpopular ruler does while it is hot; and both her Government and not create suspicion against himself as the popular ruler does.

Thus if Lord Curzon is now pleased to inaugurate a reform for the benefit of the people, the latter will hail it with demonstrations of joy. But this will mean a death-blow to the hold that his Excellency has upon his country. It is lucky for Lord Curzon hat Mr. Chamberlain has been found out to be the real author of the sugar measure. It is quite true, the discovery has somewhat damped the spirit of those Indian papers which gave a warm welcome to the measure. that Lord Curzon had inaugurated the mea-sure only to please the Indians, his Lordship would have been made the subject of attack by some of his best friends.

So, that is the situation. Lord Curzon can only do good to India by undergoing some personal risks. Let His Excellency bear in mind the fate of Lord Ripon. That It will thus require no ordinary degree of sacrifice on the part of Lord Curzon to do the Indians good. It must, however, be borne in mind that acts of merit have been placed by God on the top of inaccessible mountains, while a railway leads one to the field of evil deeds. We shall come to the subject again.

We fully endorse the following remarks of our London correspondent:

Upon the merits of the question, as I have remarked before, the Government have a strong case; but, in their manner of dealing with it, they have laid themselves open to pretty strong hostile criticism, of which we shall hear a good deal more before this controversy is finally closed.

Yes, though the Act was interest.

THE SUGAR CONTROVERSY.

OUR London correspondent, in his letter published elsewhere, gives a clear idea of would have driven both the Mauritius the situation with regard to the sugar question. It will be seen that the Opposition, availing of the two weak points of the Government, namely (1) it was moved by the Colonial Secretary, and (2) the measure was passed in hot haste, intend securing a condemnation of the Act. And it goes without saying that if they succeed in their attempt it will prove disastrous to the interests of the Indians. The Liberals, in thus going to take their revenge upon their opponents, may deal a death-blow at the sugar industry of India which has been isaved by the Sugar Act of

The real position is this. Therewis millions. "What can I do?" he will tell interests of the Indians should recieve his

of this question may be different from that which country, they console themselves with the thought that they cannot help it.

Lord Curzon is only an individual but he has opportunities which are not possessed by his will doubtless consider the matter, chiefly and in this country, and it shall be presented in this country, and it s

ton took was thus unassailable. He said that, the chief and primary consideration which should guide the Government of India in this matter was the interests of the people of India, and the benefit of the Mauritius planters was only an additional argument. No reasonable man can object to such an arrangement. The conduct of an from whom India can expect some the Indian Secretary would have, of course, been indefensible if he had urged that it did not matter whether India benefited or suffered, but the measure must be passed because it was required for the good of Mauritius. But he did nothing of the kind. It so happened that when the above request came from Lord George Hamilton to Lord Curzon, the important Indian papers were bitterly complaining against the apathy of the Government towards the dying sugar industry of the country, which needed the rulers of India. And thus we said that the path towards repression is paved with roses, and that towards progress, full of pit-falls.

We did real disservice to Lord Curzon We did real disservice to Lord Curzon to the imported bounty-fed sugar were levied immediately, date and cane cultivation in many districts of India will cease to exist. No wonder, therefore, that the backed by the Indian opinion, Lord protection from the cheap bounty-fed beet Curzon thought that he could safely accede to the request of the Indian Secretary and send him such a telegram as the following on 1st February last :--

We arrive at conclusion on the whole favourable to recommendation of Colonial Office. For over three weeks after the above was despatched, no communication passed be-

apparently under pressure from the Mr. Secretary Chamberlain, Lord George Hamilton wired the following telegram to

Desire to know if you propose to pass an Act this session imposing countervailing duties.

Now, it so happened that, three days before the arrival of the above message, that is to say, on the 21st of February, the following paragraph appeared in this journal: As in India, so in America, the bounty-fed sugar from the German Empire, has seriously told upon the local sugar Industry. But having

And we find Lord Curzon sending a telegraphic reply the next day (25th Feb.) after the receipt of Lord George Hamilton's telegram, dated the 24th, in these words:— Propose to legislate at once on American model.

Of course, we do not claim that Lord Curzon was really influenced by the appearance of the paragraph in our paper to send the above telegram to the Secretary of State. But there is no doubt that, the Govern-But if it had been suspected in England ment of India will very much strengthen its position if it takes its stand upon the line that in this sugar question it was guided more by the voice of the Indian people than that of the Colonial Office. Having thus de-termined to pass the Bill immediately, there was nothing extraordinary in the spectacle of the rapid interchange of telegrams between

the Indian Secretary, and the Viceroy. As We fully endorse the following remarks of

question that, the Act, by driving the bounty-fed article, has benefited both the Mauritius and Indian sugar H industry. As H we pointed out the other day, the German sugar and Indian sugar from the Indian markets comp'etely in due course; but the countervailing duty has averted this catastrophe. If the Act continues, the German sugar is bound to gradually disappear; and, as before, halt of India will be in the being ultimately driven from this country, if Indian sugar refiners could use letter succeed in getting the Act vetoed.

The proper course for the Opposition, therefore, is to leave the Act as it is, but we have come across many angelic Englishmen. They talk like angels and feel like angels and feel like angels. If you tell one of them why he does not try to befriend the people of India, he will tell you invariably the is only one among twenty that the X-w. P. Government the hasty manner in which it was passed. The Government can, however, it must be noted that the Company was not justified in utterly that the N.-W. P. Government moved the was passed. The Government can, however, it must be noted that the Company was not justified in utterly that the N.-W. P. Government moved the refusing to consider them. Great stress of Mauritius. In justice to Lord George Hamilton, however, it must be noted that the Company was laid upon the fact that the Company was la that, he is only one among twenty the sugar measure he suggested that the diately passed, the sugar industry in various parts of the country was likely to be

The sedition and other repressive Bills, passed during the rule of Lord Elgin, were certainly far more important than the sugar measure. They were also rushed through with extraordinary haste. They aimed a was hinted that this difference in the mode deadly blow at the liberty of the rule of Lord Elgin, were however, not dismissed while the Company is determined to dispense with the services of the rule o with extraordinary haste. They aimed a deadly blow at the liberty of the subject. and the Indians in a body shrieked for help,
The Front Opposition Bench, headed by
Sir Henry Fowler, however, were nowhere ing went to show that though the Company at the time. They did not then see any was spending money too freely and had thing wrong in the procedure of the Government. Nay, they actually gave support to the Government, though the latter passed Bills containing hundreds of sections, many of them breathing fetters and ferocity, in the course of two months, in the teeth of the united opposition of the whole country.

The attitude of our countrymen at this juncture should be firm. They should not play into the hands of the Opposition or the displayed for the signallers at their distressful Covernment. They should carefully see for condition, that a sum of over Rs. 2500 was themselves whether or not they would subscribed on the spot and it was expected gain by the Act. And, if they are convinced that the amount would go up to Rs. 10,000. that the Act is a beneficial one, they should say so openly and boldly. They are the children of the soil, and they should satisfy themselves by local enquiries and not by the figures in Blue Books, in which the Government itself have no faith.

WITH reference to the Bengal Government Election Resolution, an esteemed friend writes to us :-

At length I see the Government Resolution about the elections is out, and what a disappointing Resolution it is! It does not choose to say a word as to the reasons for changing the rotation of why there could be no nomination for the additional member to renomination for the additional member to represent the Corporation, not a word why it comes out so late against former precedents and not a word as to what the rotation or turn in the future for the other Divisions is to be. Having disturbed and changed the rotation which had been announced eight years ago, it was very specially, and in fact absolutely, incumbent on the Government to declare when and in what order the turn of the other Divisions was now to come and not to leave them in suspense, uncertainty and darkness. It is the very least it owed to those Divisions.

tween the Viceroy and the Secretary of You have no doubt noticed how uterly State. On the 24th of February, however, wrong the Statesman was when it declared You have no doubt noticed how utterly wrong the Statesman was when it declared with all the pompous authority of an apparently official announcement that Bhagaltur Municipalities would get their turn now (in addition, of course, to the Presidency Division Municipalities), and it lectured Dacca to exercise patience only for a few months when Bhagulpur having come in now its turn would come about February next. What you said modestly you had some reason to think, viz, that Burdwan District Boards and not Bhagulpore would get their chance now, has come out to be literally true. The Statesman in spite of its assumed authority, having turned out to be to be literally true. The Statesman in spite of its assumed authority, having turned out to be a false prophet as regards the first part of its announcement, the question is—and it ought to be pointedly asked on the subject—how far the public can rely on the second and more remote part of its prophetic ipse dixil, viz., when the Chittagong vacancy occurs in February or rather March next year, Dacca will come in and not Bhagulpore? How long is Dacca going to be deprived of its privilege? They ought at least to be permitted to know what the pleasure of their rulers is in regard to the matter.

Yes, the Resolution is most disappointing, but, we prefer it by far to the attempt

but, we prefer it by far to the attempt of justifying a position which cannot be justified. There is no doubt that the Government have committed a blunder, though with the best of intentions; but our complaint is that, when it was pointed out, they might have casily rectified it without creating all this confusion. No Division now knows whether it has or has not the privilege of electing its member. Now mark the ridiculous character of the arrangement. Because the services of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee were, in the opinion of the Government, required for the purpose of delivering a speech at the time of the passing of the Calcutta Municipal Bill, therefore the Dacca Division was to be disfranchised, and left in that condition sine die! Government might have appointed Babu Surendra Nath and thus given him an opportunity of criticising the measure, but they won't part with one of their own seats, though they have got so many, and though two of them are vacant But they have no objection to depriving Dacca of its dues, and make the Presidency Division choose a Government nominee! By the way, if a particular Bill affecting the Dacca Division, for instance, the proposed dis-armament measure of Barisal and Mymen sing, were pending before the Council, and the general impression that a native of India, the term of the Dacca member had expired, however aggreed he may be, has no chance would the Government have interested itself against a European in a Court of justice. in his favour as it has done in the case of Babu Surendra Nath, and allowed Dacca a village near Meerut. They killed a peato elect its member over again? The fowl, and got into a quarrel with Government will thus see how wrong is the the villagers. In the row that ensued, principle which lies at the root of its action, one of the villagers was shot dead and

The guards went on strike without giving. any notice while the signallers gave 48 hours previous notice when the Company totally ignored their grievances. The guards were of treatment was due to racial reasons, the expense of the tax payers, the G. I. P. Railway being not a State but a guaranteed concern. So great and active was the sympathy condition, that a sum of over Rs. 2500 was that the amount would go up to Rs. 10,000. We think, a protest might also have been entered against the manner in which the position of the Company was strengthened by the Government. The Government should have key tself aloof from a dis-pute between a private Company and its servants no to truo dant

THE signallers have also secured the sympathy of Mr. Balfour, the Hon. Secretary to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, who, as we said the other day, offered his services as a peace-maker, but whose offer was rejected by the Company.

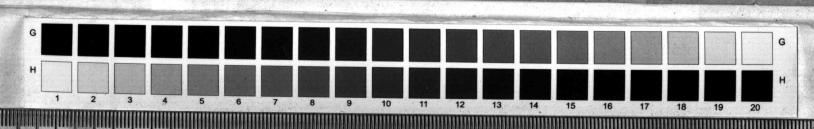
without meeting with disappointment. But If they do not do this, who then is to blame but themselves? I have said what I believe to themselves? I have said what I believe to be correct, and what my position and knowledge of the state of things entitles me to say. I cannot close this letter without a word on behalf of signallers who have left the service. The Company have decided to dismiss these men, but in doing so they will lose a body of men, but in doing so they will lose a body of the service. men, but in doing so they will lose a body of men who in the performance of their respective duties can hardly be matched on any railway in India—or for the matter of that, men who have performed the combined duties of Station Master, Coaching Clerk, Ticket Collector, Signaller, etc., satisfactorily. And the wonder is how they did it! Surely, such men deserved more consideration than has men deserved more consideration than has been shown them. For years past they asked fer bread, and instead they received a stone. It was impossible for them to have broken their plight to each other and approached the Company individually, unless they wished to be characterized as traitors to their fellow works. men. As a matter of principle they have done well in refusing to accede to such a done well in refusing to accede to such a request, even though they may have to suffer, for they would not only have been guilty of a most serious wrong to their fellow-workmen, but would have degraded themselves in the eyes of the public. That course was, therefore, impossible to them if they wished to retain their self-respect, and no Britisher can chide them for it.

The above testimony and words of wisdom and sound judgment come not from an Indian but from a respected member of the European community; but these words have been wholly thrown away upon the infuriated Company. In its passion, it has resolved to close the doors of the signaller's department against Hindus! We see in the Advocate of India that Europeans, Mahomedans and Parsees are to be enrolled in the signallers' class at Bombay and would receive guaranteed appointments as soon as their training would be complete. So not only the Poona Brahmins but all classes of Hindus are to be punished, not because they are incompetent or guilty of any offence but because they want redress from an admitted

THE Allahabad High Court has passed judgment in the Meerut shooting caseit has declined to interfere with the finding of the Sessions Court. The result of the case, we are afraid, will only go to confirm A party of soldiers went out shooting in another wounded. Counter-cases followed. Tr the signallers, who are on strike have. The case against the soldiers was incurred the wrath of their employers, the dismissed and that against the villagpossession of the Mauritius, and the other half in that of Indian sugar. There is also every clance of the Mauritius sugar itself to find, evoked the deep sympathy of the given of the bloody affair. The trying two versions Indian community and some Europeans in official accepted that of the soldiers and the Western Presidency. We hear that disbelieved the other story and sentenced machinery and supply themselves with a larger quantity of unrefined sugar. The Opposition will thus do no good but immense harm to this country, if they strong protest against the conduct of the in that light and moved the High Court Company, It was admitted by all that with the result stated above. It may be the signallers had real grievances and that noted here that this is the second time Cawnpur Mills finding a workman idling gave him a kick, from the effects of which the unfortunate man died. In the trial that followed, the European accused was convicted.

> y come intimate friends of HERE is a typical cooly case which ought to attract the immediate attention of the Chief Commissioner of Assam. One Athar Chandra Sen, a Kyastha by caste, who had been carrying on the trade of a carpenter at Salkea (Howrah) went to Saldpur on business sometime ago and nothing was heard of him till Wednesday last. From a letter received from him, it appears that he fell nto the clutches of a cooly recruiter and was. decoyed to Dhubri, where he now is Adhar Chandra did not enter into a formal agreement and was thus able to save him-self from being reduced to the condition of a cooly. In a letter just received by his friends here, Adhar says that he is now at Salgram Tewari Hotel, Dhubri, and those, who are in charge of him, want Rs. 10 to send him home; and that the amount must be paid before the 15th or 16th of Jaistha as otherwise he would be lost for ever. What he means by the last expression is not explicit. Adhar is a very poor man, and some gentlemen of Salkea, taking pity on him, have collected the amount and sent it to Dhubri. If we are not much mistaken, Babu Janaki Nath Das, Sub-Dy. Collector, Dhubri, has been wired to release the unfortunate man and send him home.

WITH reference to the paragraph relating to the Burmese princess, Nyaung Oke, which appeared in our Saturday's issue, we learn on enquiry that she was officially informed by the Commissioner of Police in as clear terms as possible that the Government of India had fixed allowances, upon her and her children, at the rate of Rs. 50 per mensem each, and that she could draw her allowance from the Calcutta Treasury. As a matter of fact, her children are drawing their allowances regularly, and she could do the same also if she



our contemporary :—

In the course of the election controversy the

Amrita Bazar Patrika has related an interesting piece of history. It is with reference to the retirement, from the contest of 1897, of Rai Yatindra Nath Choudhury. The District Boards of the Presidency Division elected Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, and we wrote on the 7th June 1897: "A contemporary rightly attributes his success, or at any rate of a large element of it to the magnanimity of a president. ment of it, to the magnanimity of a particular candidate, Rai Yatindra Nath Chowdhury, who retired in his favour. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea is apparently one of those few, specially favoured of fortune, who often benefit by the magnanimity of others though they show little of it themselves." We stand by this remark. In the elections of 1895, Mr. Narendra Na h Sen withdrew in favour of Mr. Banerjea in the contest for the Corporation seat. In the contest for the Presidency Division seat, Rai Yatindra Nath Chowdhury withdrew in favour of the same gentleman in 1897 and again in 1899. It remains to be seen if Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea wull ever withdraw in favour of any body. Thie year it was rumoured that Mr. Banerjea had an eye on the Bhagalpur Division, and suspecting a difficulty in that quarter inspired a representation to the Lieutenant-Governor by the Corporation, which had the effect of by the Corporation, which had the effect of drawing out a too generous Lieutenant-Governor. He is probably already planning a campaign for 1901. Public men are very seldom rightly understood except by their behaviour in matters in which they are personally interested. And public opinion about air. Banerjea will very lergely depend upon the degree of self-sacr fice he is ready to make. Any eagerness on his part for personal honours cannot be graceful. part for personal honours cannot be graceful.
Can he not afford, even now, to wait to be invited by constituencies? Is it not time for him to make councillors and not merely to be

Some are born to obey and some to command; and some are born to serve and some to be served. Mr. Bannerjee apparently belongs to the latter class of beings. It is, however, a debatable point, whether those who take service are more fortunate than those who give it. There is a pleasure in serving others which those who serve can alone realize. The Indian Nation asks if Babu Surendra Nath will ever withdraw in favour of any body. Of course, that question no one can answer except Mr. Bannerjee himself. But if our motives were not hable to be misconstrued, we would have suggested that here was a fine opportunity for him to show that he could make a sacrifice. We all know that it is the desire of a very large section of the community that Babu Ananda Mohun Bose should a very large section of the community that Babu Ananda Mohun Bose should enter the Council this time. He would have secured a seat if Dacca were not disfranchised. The only other constituency through which Mr. Bose can get in is the Presidency Division Municipalities. Why should not Babu Surendra Nath retire in favour of Mr. Bose, especially when in a recent Town Hall speech, he professed his affection and respect for his lifelong friend and colleague in a manner will please himself and respect the wishes of his people. Indeed, the Municipalities of the Presidency Division may make this suggestion for 1 is kind consideration. We are assured by some intimate friends of Mr. Bose that he is yet willing to stand for the Presidency Division if Babu Surendra Nath or the Presidency Division Municipalities will ask him to do so. Let Municipalities will ask him to do so. Let Municipalities will ask him to do so. Let Municipalities will ask him to do so another light by the people of the country. pose, is, however, not very great. For, we learn he has got a house at Simultollah and can thus get in through the Bhagalpore Division which elects its member in a few months. Babu Surendra Nath has thus the privilege of availing of three constituencies to enter the Council—the Calcutta Corporation, the Presidency Division, and the Bhagalpore Division. He has now to build three more residential houses in Burdwan, Orissa and Chittagong respectively to enable him to secure a seat in the Council through all the six avenues opened by Government. By the way, is the charge of the Indian Nation true that Babu Sureadra Nath Bannerjee, suspecting a difficulty in the Bhagalpore Division, "inspired a representation to the Lieutenant-Governor by the Corporation, which had the effect of drawing out a too generous Lieutens nt-Gover-nor?" Is Babu Surendra Nath then primarily responsible for the disfranchisement of Dacca which threaten, to render future elections a farce?

THE Pioneer says that the judgment of the Allahabad High Court, (published westerday) in the case of Dukes and others, "will be read with great interest by the public, and there is little doubt that it will be generally received with satisfaction." But the point is not whether the High Court judgment is all right, but whether or not the result of the trial will convince the vast majority of the Indians that pure and unadult-rated justice has been done in the case. As a rule, these shooting and kicking cases end in the acquittal or the letting off with a nominal punish-

administered in a perfectly flawless manner. Has this been done in the case under part of its prophetic the dirth, v ? soiton

THE facts of the case, briefly stated, are these: A party of soldiers went out shooting. There was a row. It ought to be borne in mind that Indian villagers are an unaggressive and timid race of people. They are mortally afraid of British soldiers, specially when the latter are armed. For, the unfortunate fact is now known throughout the length and breadth of the land that natives are now and then killed by them with impunity. The assumption, therefore, is not quite unjustifiable, that provocation was first given by the members of the shooting party and exceptions to it. Thus, for instance, Sir that the villagers were led into the quarrel afterwards. The result was disastrous. One villager was killed and another woundafterwards. The result was disastrous.
One villager was killed and another wounded, and one of the soldiers was beaten. Both parties—the villagers and the soldiers—lodge complaints. An investiga-tion was made by a Magistrate and, what the enquiring officer did, after recording the evidence, was to discharge the European soldiers and rommit the villagers to the overnment might have appointed snoisssy urendra Nath and thus given him an eiven him

Now, the procedure adopted by the Magistrate may be perfectly legal, but was it not most extraordinary? We are quite willing to concede that, the Magistrate, according to his own light, found the villagers wholly in the wrong, and the soldiers innocent as lambs. But how would he persuade the gnorant Indians to believe that the soldiers were not let off because they were Europeans, and that the villagers were com-mi ted because they were natives? Then again. one villager was killed and another wounded by the soldiers. There is no dispute about this fact; yet the soldiers were not put on their trial in a Sessions Court to prove that they had killed and wounded these men in self-defence! And contrast this with the treatment accorded to the villagers. They were only accused of beating a soldier and they were not only sent up to the Sessions, but convicted and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment! It sickens our heart to offer comments upon a case ndian community and some Luropeath sail ne Western Presidency. We hear that

long friend and colleague in a manner nave taken advantage of this section to discharge them consults when the case, he should never nave taken advantage of this section to being for another. By so doing he ted the other party. And, on what grounds will please himself and respect the wishes were the soldiers discharged? Because, the on behalf of the Mahratta Brahmins. We

> THE Government of Sir A. P. Mac-Donnell deserve thanks for bringing the matter before the High Court for orders for further enquiry and committal of the accused soldiers for trial. Mr. Justice Knox, however, refused the Government application and laid down that the Magistrate was justified in discharging them. With all deference to his decision we must say it has been beceived with wonder and surprise by the Indian public. Here was a man killed and another wounded by certain soldiers, and they were all discharged without a trial; on the other hand, because a soldier received a beating from the villagers, a number of them have been sent to jail. This is the maked truth. The Government of the N.-W. Provinces no doubt felt lawkwardness of the situation, otherwise it would not have ap-plied to the High Court for orders of committal of the soldiers.

THE Indian Daily News may not confess it, but we are glad to see that he has no sympathy with the advice given to the Viceroy by Sir W. Rattigan. Our contemporary

Says:

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" is much exercised over an article by Sir William Rattigan, Q. C, in the New Century Review, in which that learned personage has offered to show Lord Curzon how to do his work as Viceroy of India. "The advice that he offers," says the Amrita Bazar, "is bad throughout." We daresay it is, in spite of the fact that the Pioneer devotes four columns to an ecstatic eulogy upon it. But is it not "coming it a leetle strong" for the Amrita Bazar to head its criticism of the effusion in question with the words, "The Evil One

From a telegram published elsewhere, it will be seen that the rumour circulated to the effect that Babu Boikuntha Nath Sen has withdrawn his candidature, is talse. The decision in the case of Mr. A. Choudhuri also shows clearly that the residential clause does not stand in the way of the latter.

The Indian Nation, raises a queer question. Will Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee ever make a sacrifice for any body? Says our contemporary:

In the course of the election controversy the latter will be seen that the rumour circulated wrongly, it erefore, an impression has been does not stand in the wrongly, therefore, an impression has been does not stand in the wrongly, therefore, an impression has been does not stand in the wrongly, therefore, an impression has been created upon the Indian mind that the further or cated u able liberties with his name? Is he willing to acknowledge the article? Even if he is so willing, it is yet to be seen whether he is in his right senses and not whether he is in his right senses and not under the grip of an emissary of that Being." Poor Sir William Rattigan! It is bad enough to be a "limb of the law," but he is evidently a great deal worse. We can only hope that no changes have taken place in his personal appearance, and that he has not developed the Satanic horns and hoofs.

be the agents of the Evil One. Certainly we did not mean it, but we meant that the overtures of lawyers, who dabbled in politics, ought to be received with suspicion. Nor suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade. ought to be received with suspicion. Nor is this proposition absolute, for there are

Says the Saturday Review:—

It cannot be denied that missions have but too often been carried on by bigoted men on wrong lines, and have inevitably been fertile of mischiefs. In former times the Christian Missionary was inspired by a ruthless con-tempt for the religions which he designed to supplant, and whenever opportunity was given him, he scrupled not to use violence against

Yes, when British rule was only about 25 years old here, the missionaries began the attack. They came to teach the people of India that there was a God and that God was one; that all men were created by tim and Him alone; that He was a spirit and had no form; that He was pleased with worship and good works; etc. They thought that all these would be revelations to the Hindu. But how the tables are turned now! The Hindus now present the Geeta to the Christians and say, "Here see, we have a deep and comprehensive philosophy, but your Bible has nothing of that sort except a few moral precepts." The Christians, ever since they came into existence, have been trying to found empires on this earth; the Hindus have been trying, on the other hand, from time immemorial, to find salvation, or empires in the other world. Of course, in regard to worldly matters, the Europeans are masters; but they have no business to pose as such in regard to the affairs of the other world to which they have, as a rule, paid very little thought. An hour on Sunday in the Church, and that is the religious life of Church going Christians. And how many go to Church

od deal of courage on the

minded race, and take a practical interest in affairs, which is sadly wanting on our side of India. Witness their hearty acceptance of the Age of Consent Act, their liberal investment of capital in mechanical industries, their practical schemes of reform, their comparative ability to their comparative ability to live at peace with

their literature. Of course, the Englishman makes up somewhat for this display of fine feeling by suggesting an odious comparison between the Mahratta Brambins and the Bengalees, but yet we are not going to modify our thanks to him, as our contemporary has tried to modify his own generosity by a fling at the people of his own province. The Mahratta Brahmins are objects of distrust, because they were the foremost power in India when the present rulers came in. The latter, therefore, entertain a lurking suspicion that, as their advent has proved disastrous to the prestige and power of the former, the English are disliked as a matter of course. This, if it proves anything, goes to suggest that the Mahratta Brahmins have a complaint against the present rulers of the land, but it does not justify the ill-will that is displayed by a section of the Anglo Indians towards the former. Yet such is human nature. If present rulers, the best course for the latter is to make the former forget it by kind treatment. The Englishman, we must say, is not happy in basing the worth of the Mahratta Brahmins upon their approval of the Age of Consent measure. Firstly, that was a foolish and wicked measure which legalized outrages upon girls of twelve.

A CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations or what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for tur family. We have used it in so many cases of oughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it as always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel really indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy dwish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—espectfully, Mrs. S. Dott, Des Moines, Iowa. Sale by

SMITH CRANCE there is any suspicion that the Mahratta legalized outrages upon girls of twelve. And secondly, as a matter of fact, on

confess to our shame that the Mahratta Brahmins are in many respects superior to fhe Bengalees. We shall give in the tollowing paragraph an instance to prove delity to his master, and, therefore, he city

THE Times of India is alarmed to hear that "the Government of Bombay has after much natural hesitation, resolved to sanction Satanic horns and hoofs.

The Indian Daily News does us injustice when it says that we believed all lawyers to subjects and failed in others shall be allowed This proves the contention that Lord Sandhurst is a well-meaning administrator is an agent of the dreadful Being. Of this, however, we are sure that those who advise the Viceroy to treat the helpless Indians with anything else but kindness, are sure to develop the horns and hoofs in good time, when the cup of their iniquity is full.

good deal of objection among the seinsn section of the Anglo-Indians against creating too many educated men in the country. One of the supreme duties of the State is to educate the subjects, but here these petty-minded advisers of the Government would adopt quite an opposite course. They would throw obstacles in the way of swelling the number of educated Indians. Those Anglo-Indians who, for the sake of petty interests, are prepared to intellectually emasculate a nation under their charge, are not worthy members of the human race. Mr. Steevens said they "breed and breed and breed." And those men, when they see a large number of students pass, do not praise the people who have so readily taken to the literature of their masters and don't thank God for baving been able to diffuse the benefits of their education among a dependent nation, but express the anguish of their soul! How these men have brutalised themselves ! We hope the information supplied is correct. And here we see how the Mahratta Brahmins have been able to beat their Bengalee brethren. Inde d, these four years we have been trying to hammer down the throats of our university men the reform alluded to above; but, none of them would take it up

> character. And we remember to have seen a letter in an English paper in which au English resident of Transvaal complained that it was impossible for one to live in a country in which he had no control over the taxes! Who can say that the Englishman's complaint is not just? But here are some of the grievances of the English residents of the South African Republic. We take the first five:—
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(1) They have no vote in the levying of taxes THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—A statement

(2) No voice in the payment of omerats.
(3) No control of the education of the country.
(4) No power in the Municipal government

of their town Johannesburg. (5) Their newspapers are gagged. If an editor offends Mr. Kruger he may be sent to prison, or sent to live at Pietpostgeiterstust to die of fever, or sent out of the country

altogether. Of course, the grievances enumerated above are intolerable; but then, it must be borne in mind that the Englishman is a stranger in Transvaal. But how is it that the Hindus should be made to labour under all the above and many more disabilities in their own country which is under the con trol of the English themselves? When will the English people be able to realize the fact that the Indian, though physically weak, is yet a brother, and deserves a brotherly treatment from Englishmen who hold his destinies in their hands?

MR. ADAM, Executive Engineer, State Railways, Bombay, is now at Srinagur discuss-ing with the Durbar and the State Engineer bout the Srinagore-Jammu Railway Survey, and it is proposed to begin the survey nex

HEAVY rain fell in Burma during the 24 hours ending on Saturday morning. Bassen received ten inches and Tavoy six. The mail steamer, which arrived at Bombay on Saturday, experienced a moderate to strong monsoon between longitude 54° and 59°, passing clouds and a moderate southerly to south-westerly swell.

COLONEL Olcott left Madras for Ceylon on Wednesday with Mr. Wilton Hack, of West Australia, to install that gentleman as Principal of the Buddhist College at Kandy, and make a

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'it is pleasant to fin that our friends in India are capable of writting such an interesting strain as to be found in this boo.

L ndon Review.

To be had at the Patrika Office

To be had at the Patrika Office .

INDIAN CIVIL REVENUE -The total Indian civil revenue directly brought to account last month amounts to 517 lakhs of rupees, compared with 504 lakhs in the same month last year, the improvement being chiefly due to better receipts under opium.

SNAKE IN THE ARABIAN SEA.-The P. and O. mail steamer Clyde which arrived at Bombay on Saturday last, reports a considerable swell between Aden and Bombay, and that she passed through a great number of snakes, on an average, two feet long and yellow-striped.

MAGNETIC SURVEY .- The Government of India have sanctioned the deputation of Captain H. A. D. Fraser, R.E. to England to consult Professor Rucker in regard to preliminary details in connection with the magnetic survey to be started in India next field season.

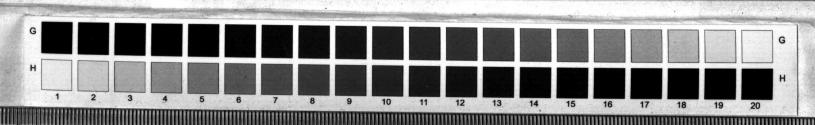
INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS. - The traffic receipts from the 1st April to the 3rd May have been no less than thirty-five lakes behind THE Times says that the complaints of the English in Transvaal are so serious that a bare enumeration of them without comment will suffice to establish their atrocious character. And we remember to have seen a

> MR. JENKINS' SUCCESSOR.-With reference to the appointment of Mr. A. P. Handley, of the Small Cause Court, to a seat on the Bench of the High Court, as announced in these

appears in the current number of the India Gazette, of the transactions of the East Indian Railway last year, 1898, as they affect Government. It shows a net profit to Government, after paying working expenses and deferred annuities, of one and-a-quarter crores, which is the largest on record. The profit represents 7.83 per cent. on the capital invested by Government in the rallway, and as the burden which Government bears in respect of this capital is only 5.45 per cent there remains a clear profit to Government of 2.38 per cent, which is accruing, although the charges debited to the account include a sinking fund that will wipe out the bulk of the annuities in 1953 when the line will consequently become almost when the line will consequently become almost the freehold property of Government.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT FOR GOVT, OFFI-CERS.—A Resolution of the Finance Department in the current issue of the India Gazette lays down that no Gazetted officer of the Government who is in receipt of furlough or leave allowance, may without special orders of the Government of India, take service under any other employer in India, and no such officer whose services have been lent to any other employer in India can take leave or obtain leave allowances from the Government obtain leave allowances from the Government of India, unless he actually quits his employment for the period of such leave. In the case of a non-gazetted officer the previous consent of his departmental superior is sufficient authority for taking leave with the object of obtaining such employment, and for the acceptance of such employment during leave. Alterations are made in the Leave Code to correspond.

CURIOUS, IF TRUE.—A correspondent writing from Hoja in Rajshahye, says: At Hoja there lives a woman named Ashu Bewa, who makes a living out of a little trade in rice. One day she went to look over her fields and sat down in the sun. While sitting she heard some one asking her to go and rest under a tree near by; but she could see no one. Now acting on the instruction she went and sat under the tree indicated by the invisible agency. This tree happened to be sacred to and sat under the tree indicated by the invisible agency. This tree happened to be sacred to a certain Pir. There she found an earthen pot containing Rs 210 out of which she expended Rs. 10 in offering Sinni to the Pir and the rest she appropriated to herself. From that time she has been going into trance every Friday and remains in that state for two or three hours each time. It is said that during the hours each time. trance the Pir takes possession of her body and speaks through her, answering every question put. The dirt from the Durgah of the Pir is said to be efficacious in curing many hard diseases. Many have benefited by it.



CURRENCY NOTES .- The total amount of currency notes in circulation in India on May 22 was Rs. 27,91,89,850, against a reserve in gold and silver of Rs. 17,91,89,904.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STATISTICS -On the Director-General of Statistics being permanently located at Calcutta, he will be relieved of his duties as ex-officio Assistant Secretary of the Finance Department.

BENGAL COUNCIL'ELECTION. - We are given to understand that Moulvi Mahomed Yasoof Khan Bahadur has consented to stand forward as a candidate for the University seat in the Bengal Council.—Englishman.

AN EXHIBITION. - Mr. Paul Mowis, the wellknown Darjeeling naturalist, purposes shortly to hold an exhibition of his unique collection of butterflies, beetles, and other Indian curios

A PROBABLE DESPATCH -- It is understood that a despatch will go to England almost im-mediately from the Government of India on the subject of cable rates to England, the Viceroy supporting a scheme for attaining a substantial

A COAL MINE ON FIRE.—We are sorry to hear that the mine fire at Kallpaharl, between Asansol and Raniganj, threatens to swalloe up the main line of the East Indian Railwaw. The fire has come to within 15 feet of thy toe of the Railway embankment, and the surface is caving in. The telegraph posts have had to be shifted to the other side of the line as the heat had singed them. The danger may be burning for all anyone knows.

INDIAN TRADE BY LAND -From the accounts relating to the trade by land of British India with foreign countries during the eleven months ending on the 28th February last, we find that the total value of the imports exports amounted in round figures and exports amounted in round figures to Rs. 1,014 lakhs, compared with Rs. 946 lakhs in the corresponding period of the previous years, an increase of Rs. 68 lakhs. The value of the imports increased by Ps. 42 lakhs, and of the exports by a little over Rs. 25 lakhs. As regards the share of each Province, the value of the Punjab trade increased by Rs. 63 lakhs, of the N.-W. Provinces by Rs. 14 lakhs; of Sind and Baluchistan by Rs. 5 lakhs and of Assam by Rs. by Rs. 5 lakhs and of Assam by Rs. 5 lakhs while the value of the trade with Bengal decreased by Rs. 16 lakhs, and with Burma by Rs. 4 lakhs. The trade between the Punjab and Kabul increased by Rs. 48 1-2 lakhs, and between the Punjab and Kabuli horeased by Rs. 48 1-2 lakhs, and between the Punjab and Kashmir by no less than Rs 104 lakhs.

RULES UNDER EMIGRATION ACT. - A revised set of rules under the Emigration Act is published in the Assam Gazette, which are the outcome of the investigations carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel R. Nell Campbell into the general conditions on which labour is imported into the province for employment on tea gardens and other works. Valuable suggeslons were made by Lleutenant-Colonel Campbell for the improvement of sanitary conditions on the routes by which the coolies travelled to the province, and the result of their adoption has been a substantial decrease in the mortality among coolies in transit. The rules follow those recently introduced by the Bengal Government which were framed in consultation with the various Administrations concerned and the Chamber of Commerce and the Tea Association. A new set of conditions has also been introduced into Assam by the opening of the rallway as a coolle route, for which due provision has been made and reception depots opened at Shaistaganj, Kalaura and Barieka stations in the Sylhet District.

ENGLISH MEM SAHIBS.—Says the Hindu:

The practice of the Pariahs in Southern and to masquerade in the garb of a European lady during the Mohurrum has been taken exception to by the Nilgiri News. It says that "to allow them (Pariahs) to wantonly insult Europeans, by the personation of an English Mem-Sahib, and accompanied by the usual obscene jests that characterise native tamashas is surely carrying toleration a little too far. The paper thinks that Europeans, who witnessed such incidents should have given way to feeling of indignation, perhaps by kicking the audacious individuals. This is only the act of an ignorant and misguided Pariah, drawn from the lowest dregs of society. Granting that the Parlans deserve to be treated even as the Nilgiri News insinuates, ithey should be, one may ask for a a more equitable form of teaching Anglo-Indians of the class to which the author of "Carnac Sahib" belongs who tell the play going English public that the Indians are set of rebels and dregs of society. Granting that the Parlahs lic that the Indians are set of rebels and mutineers. It is not stated anywhere that the author of the "Carnac Sahlb" has been punished.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS. Lucknow has been chosen as the place of meeting for the next Indian National Congress, which will assemble, as usual, during the Christmas holidays. The preliminaries of the meeting are already being arranged, On Wednesday a meeting of friends and sympathisers was held in the Refaha-i-am grounds under the presidency of Pandit Bishwa Narain Dar, for the purpose of forming a reception committee. A representative committee was formed, and will meet shortly for the election of office bearers. The question of a site for the Congress pandal was discussed at the last meeting of the Municipality. A letter was received from the Civil Surgeon objecting was received from the Clvil Surgeon objecting to the grant of the Shamina-ki Darga grounds for the purpose on account of its proximity to the city. The Nazul Officer wrote, inquiring of the objection raised by the Civil Surgeon could be obviated by increasing the area for the camp from ten to twelve and a half acces. A resolution of the Health Sub-Committee was read with a free that the camp in the camp from ten to twelve and a half access. read, to the effect that there was likelihood of no danger to the health of the city by aijowing the Congress camp to be created on the Shamina-ki-Darga grounds, After a pro-longed discussion it was resolved, "That the Commissioner of the Division be informed that the Board objects to the grant of Shamina-grounds for the Congress camp, on account of its proximity to the city, and recommends that a better and more suitable cite at some distance from the populated portions of the city be given, subject to the approval of the Civli Surgeon,

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

APPOINTMENT OF THE ENGINEER.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta was held on Tuesday after-noon in the Town Hall. As the list of busi-ness included the consideration of the question ness included the consideration of the question of appointing a proper person as Engineer of the Corporation, a very large number of Commissioners turned up—a very unusual thing in this sultry weather who evinced a lively interest in the matter. The advertisement inviting applications had not only been put in the Indian papers but also in some of the English papers and there was consequently a large number of applicants for the post. Among these only ten candida es were selected as they had fulfilled the terms of the advertisement, which briefly were that a candidate ment, which briefly were that a candidate must not be less than 30 and above 45; he must have thorough experience in city engineer ing and practical knowledge of the distribution of water. Among these fortunate ten there were seven candidates from England with recon, mendations of various natures, from Mr. Baldwin Latham. Three candidates, howeverwere only duly proposed and seconded and they were (1) Mr. S. Tomlison, (2) Rai Bahadur Kristo Chander Banerjee, and (3) Mr. T. C. Deverel. The qualifications of these three candidates were briefly as follows.

Mr. S. Tomlison M. Inst C. E. M. Asso So

C. E. F, R Met. Soc., A.A. Oxon—Appointed Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works' Bombay Municipality. Mr. Baldwin Latham says about him: "I know Mr. Tomlison and am conversant with his work at Bombay. He is a gentleman of very considerable experience and of agreeable manners, and is now engaged

and of agreeable manners, and is now engaged as the Municipal Engineer at Singapur."

Ral Bahadur Kristo Chander Bannerjee

Has been 23 years in P. W. D., has held charge of D. P. W. Divisions for about 12 years, during six of which he was in charge of the second Calcutta Division where he "had ample opportunities of studying the system of sewerage and drainage of the town." He is at present Inspector of Works, Western Circle. The Bhagulpur water-supply was partly carried out by him, the details having been all but marked out by him.

worked out by him.

Mr. F. C. Deverell, Asso M. Inst C.E.—Appointed as Drainage Engineer to design a scheme for the city of Brisbane. He then proceeded to Melbourne Victoria, and was appointed Assistant Engineer on the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, on the

sewerage works.

The Chalrman in a speech mentioned briefly the qualifications of the ten candidates and concluded by saying that in his opinion Mr. Tomlison was the fittest person for the

post.

Babu Kali Nath Mitter proposed Mr. Tomlisson as the fit and proper person for the post of Engineer. He had always maintained that Engineer. He had always maintained that the head of the Engineering department should always be an Englishman (Cheers from the European Commissioners). The Engineer would have many European subordinates and that was why an Englishman ought to be placed in charge of the department.

Babu Hurray Ram Goenka seconded the proposal.

proposal.

Babu Amarendra Nath Chatterjee pr posed
Rai Bahadur Kristo Chander Banerjee. He said it was high time that the merits of native gentlemen were appreciated and not slighted because they were natives. He hoped that the Commissioners as representing mostly the interests of native ratepayers would do justice to a native gentleman.

The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerjea second-

ed the proposal in an eloquent speech : He would not base his recommendation on the ground that the candidate was a native gentleman, but because he was the most qualified candidate in the whole lot. He hoped and trusted that no European or Eurasian member of the Corporation would in the least be swayed in making the selection by any other considerat on than that of the comparative abilities of

cannot agree with what has just been sald. beg to support the proposal of Babu Kalinath

The Hon'ble S. N. Banerjee.—I rise, sir, to a point of order. Under the rules Mr. Oldham

has no right to oppose any nomination.

Mr. Apcar.—Oh, yes, he has. 1 did the same thing at the time Mr. Simpson was chairman. I am afraid the rule is against

Mr. Oldham. Mr. Bathgate proposed Mr. Deverell. Mr. Apcar seconded.

Votes were then taken by ballot with the

following result: + to toolle station Babu K. C. Bannerjee-23 votes. Mr. Tomlison-16.

Mr. Deverell - 16,

A second voting then took place to eliminate either Mr. Tomisson or Mr. Deverell with the result, that Mr. Tomisson was eliminated.

The final contest then lay between Babu Kristo Chander Banerjee and Mr. Deverell: Mr. Deverell-29 votes.

Mr. Deverell was accordingly elected to the post and his appointment was duly announced by the Chairman.

THE Vicerey visits Army Head-quarters and the Revenue and Agriculture Department offices at Simla on Friday next.

KUSHAB, in the Punjab was visited by a duststorm of extraordinary violence yesterday, he wind reaching a veloci y of forty miles an hour, and the disturbance extending to Murree, while Simla to-day is enveloped in fine dust and the temperature is remarkably oppressive.

A FATAL railway accident has taken place on the Maymyo Railway. A construction train was climbing a hill when a waggon tipped up. About twenty men were aboard, and a native cashier was killed and several injured. Among those in the train were the Judicial Comissioner and the Deputy Comissioner of Mandalay.

SAYS the Statesman:—Mr. Justice Ranade's

scheme of examination by compartments has not been sanctioned by the Bombay Government, but a plan will be adopted of checking the marks awarded by one examiner, by a second, in order to prevent what are now complained of as examiners vagaries. THERE is some talk in Toungoo of a survey being made next dry season for an extension to the Burma Railway to Thandung. The hfirteen miles to the foot of the hill would probably cost very little, for there is an existing road which might be utilised. But the ascent of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet [would be a very different matter.

Correspondence.

AN ALLEGED CASE OF ABUSE BY A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.

TO THE EDITOR.

While the case of Mr. A. Vernade, Officiat-ing Joint Magistrate of Purneah, is still green in the memory of the reader, another case of a somewhat similar character is reported from Jamalpur, close to Monghyr. In this case a poor Mahomedan Police Sub Inspector, case a poor Mahomedan Police Sub Inspector, in charge of the Jamalpur thana, was called the other day by the District Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, Mr. W. T. Moore, a "liar," "damned insubordinate" etc. etc. And; what for?—Because the Sub-Inspector did not choose to answer while being cross-examined by Mr. Moore himself at the Jamalpore thana in connection with a certain petty and unimportant criminal case, quite in the way the learned D. S. P wanted him to do. Before, however, I come to give the reader a few particulars of the petty case that had necessitated the august presence of Mr. Moore himself on the spot and personal enquiry into the case, I should here state that the Sub-Inspector in question, named Syed Ataur Rahman, is a graduate of the famous Alligarh Co lege, and is of acknowledged ability to serve In high capacity, in addition of course to his being well connected socially, particularly at Calcutta, which is his native town. And what is more, he has given innumerable instances, ever since he accepted in a way this inferior post which was at the express desire of Mr. Henry, the late Inspector General of Police in Bengal, of his being free from all corruption; and I am reliably assur-ed that Mr. Moore himself will admit his honesty and ability though perhaps in his calmer moments. But alas I the rewards for his honesty and ability have been any thing but encouraging for him. The Sub-Inspector concerned has taken the abuse of the District Superintendent of Police so much to heart that he is, I am reliably informed, about to apply to the Government of Bengal for sanction, as required by law, to either criminally prosecute Mr. Moore or bring against him a suit for damages in a civil court. Mr. Moore has also suspended Syed Ataur Rahman and made him leave the thana at once.

These few lines would, I trust, suffice to give you an idea of the cross-cases that were enquired into. In one case the Sub Inspector was the complainant against a certain European who is alleged to have entered the private quarters of the Daroga, where he lived with his family, and assaulted him (the daroga); while in the other the very European was the complainant and the Sub-Inspector the accused. As in both the cases the Police Sub-Inspector was personally con-cerned, he properly applied to the District Magistrate of Monghyr that some other Police Officer should be deputed to enquire into the allegations, and accordingly the District Magistrate deputed the Inspector of Monghyr to go to Jamalpur and enquire into the allegations made by the Sub-Inspector against the European who is only a shop-keeper at Jamalpur. Before the Inspector deputed by the District Magistrate had submitted his final report about the case, one way or the other, Mr. Moore all of a sudden ame down to Jamalpore and held another enquiry into the same mat-Magistrate of Monghyr that some other Police and held another enquiry into the same matter, of which no report has yet been submitted to the District Magistrate.

INDIA-ITS NEW LIFE.

of the C S Regulations.

Babu Shoodhanshu shusan Roy, Munsif of Munshigunge, is allowed leave for two months, viz, nine days under Article 306 (b) of the remaining period under article 306 (b) of the remaining period under article 306 (b) of the remaining period under article 306 (b) of the same Regulations.

Babu Kapali Prasonna Mukerji, Munsif of Jamalpur, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for five under article 306 (b) under article 306 (b) of the same Regulations. the entire horizon is filled with the sweet moon-beam of amity and affection, of piety and generosity, of charity and benevolence. Happy for India that such a day has dawned and thrice happy are they that live to see it. The year 1899 is an epoch in the annals of history and philosophy, and will, no doubt, serve as a key-note to maintain the harmony of regeneration as originally started, individuals, societies, races, nations—and, in fine, the whole world will bear witness to the fact that Hindus are highly susceptible to religious devotion, to moral culture and apsychological devotion, to moral culture and psychological improvements. The remotest antiquity of Hindulsm, the soundest principles of its basis, its highest ethics and profoundest philosophy, have all baffled the Herculean endeavours of millions and millions of other races from centuries to centuries to undermine and supplant it. It is a colossal statue, standing for ages gone by, and will continue so for

ages yet to come.

The scourge of God is a moral test. Famine, plague, cyclone, and earthquake are as many monitors or moral guardians over mankind That which we call a curse is blessing, and vice versa. To dive into diving economy is beyond the power of man. The present is disastrous, but the future glorious. The advent of the late plague is the advent of new life, of new energy, and of new devotion to Almighty. The relaxed bonds of brotherhood and friendly co-operation, apt to fall asunder in time, have been well cemented and stengthened beyond measure. The whole is now an entire mass of loving fraternity and of solid union, such as the world had never witnessed before. It is a consummation devoutly wished for, and a revolution

really needed. really needed.

The great Almighty is seldom remembered but in distress. The ungrateful world basks in the sunshine of ease and prosperity, of sensuality and luxury and is dead, at once dead, to all moral refinements the soul naturally longs for, Time has altered. Temporary adversity has produced its effect. The Great Creator (Hari) is now extolled to the skies in extreme agony, and is resorted to as the only asylum in dire is resorted to as the only asylum in direcalamity. Men, women, and children have unanimously joined in the chorus to sing the praise of the Most High. The atmosphere rings day and night with sweet Harinam or prayer to God. Public streets, their remotest creeks and corners, and each and every house hold of the Metropolis are all well decreated. hold of the Metropolis, are all well decorated with flowers and garlands to mark this most auspicious ocasion of divine grace and heaven y protection. The olden time of Vaisnavism is happily restored, and Sankirtan in number-less religious processions could be enjoyed at

home, and over the town, and even in distant villages. The great God (Hari), the Most High, the ever-Merciful Creator, hallowed be Thy name, and let Thy Kingdom come. Let Thy (children shake off their habitual lethergy, and sing Thy praise in hundred tongues. Amen.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Babu Jotindra Mohun Singha, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is posted to Noakhali, on being relievep of his present apptimt as Asst Settlint Officer, Orissa.

Babu Beni Madhav Chatte j it Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is posted to Backergunge, on being relieved of his present appointment as Asst Settlt Officer,

Orissa.

Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, Settlmt Officer,
North Bihar, is allowed furlough for seventeen

months,
Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mallik, Asst Magte and Collr, Cuttack, is allowed leave for one month.
Mr. A. H. Vernade, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Purneas is transferred to Mymensingh.
Mr. E. H. Corbett, Proby Asst Supdt of Police, Gaya, is transferred to Saran.

THE, following confirmations, promotions and appointments are sanctioned in the Provincial Educational Service:—Promoted to class I. Rai Radha Nath Rai Bahadur, vice Rai Radhica Prasanna Mookerjee Bahadur, retired. Promoted to class II. Mahamahopadhyaya Nilmani Mukerjee, vice Ra Radha Nath Rai Bahadur, promoted. Promoted to class III. Mr. P. J. Bruhl, vice Mahomahopadhyaya Nilmani Mukherjee, promotod. Promoted to class IV. Mr. E. Perler, vice Mr. P. J. Bruhl, promoted. Promoted to class IV. Mr. E. Perler, vice Mr. P. J. Bruhl, promoted. Promoted to class V. Miss Chandra Mukhi Bose, vice Mr. E. Pegler, promoted. Confirmed to class VI. Mr. P. W. Byers, vice Mr. Manomahon Ghose. Promoted to class V, Babu Annada Prosad Bagchi, vice Miss Chandra Mukh Bose, promoted to class V. Promoted substantively pro tempore to class VI. Babu Broja Ballabh Datta. vice Mr. P. W. Byers, confirmed. Babu Devendra Nath Basu, with effect from the 22nd February 1899, vice Babu Annada Prosad Bagchi, confirmed, Confirmed in class VII. Pandit Mukunda Chandra Vidabagish, vice Mr. P. W. Byers, confirmed in class VI. Babu Aditya Kumar Chatterjee, vice Babu Annada Prosad Bagchi, confirmed in class VI. Promoted substantively pro tempore to class VI. Promoted substantively pro tempore to class VI. Promoted substantively pro tempore to class VII. class V1. Babu Aditya Kumar Chatterjee, vice Babu Annada Prosad Bagchi, confirmed in class V1. Promoted substantively pro tempore to class V1I. Babu Braja Lal Mukerji, vice Pandit Mukunda Chandra Vidyabagish. Confirmed in class VIII. Babu Chuni Lal Sarkar, vice Pandit Makunda Chandra Vidyabagish, confirmed in class VIII. Babu Bijoy Gopal Mukerjee, vice Babu Mohit Chandra Sen, resigned. Babu Bijoy Gopal Mukerjee is al. o confirmed in his appointment as Professor in the Rajshahi College. Appointed substantively pro tempore to class VIII. Babu Satyendra Nath Bhadra, vice Babu Chuni Lal Sarkar, confirmed. Babu Saytendra Nath Bhadra is also appointed substantively pro tempore as Professor in the Rajshahi College. Appointed to class VIII. Mr. Nagendra Chandra Mitra, vice Babu Aditya Kumar Chatterji, confirmed in class VIII. Mr. Nagendra Chandra Mitra, vice Babu Aditya Kumar Chandra Mitra is also confirmed in his appointment as Professor in the Dacca College. Babu Kedar Nath Chaudhuri, B.A., B.L., Pleader of the Judge's Court, Sylhet, is appointed to act as a Munsif of Arrah, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Devendra Nath Roy.

Babu Achinta Nath Mitter, Munsif of Jehanabad, is temporarily appointed to act as an Additional Munsif at Kotalpur.

Babu Ashutosh Chatterjee, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif at Satkhira, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Ambika Charan Mukerji.

Babu Harendro Narayan Guha, Munsif of Satkhira, is temporarily vested with the functions of a District

on leave, of Babu Ambika Charan Mukerji.

Babu Harendro Narayan Guha, Munsif of Satkhira, is temporarily vested with the functions of a District Court, under section 26, sub-section (1) of Act I of 1889, within the local limits of the Satkhira Munsifi, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Ambika Charan Mukerji.

Babu Ram Charan Mullick, Munsif of Patiya, Chittagong, is allowed leave for eleven days, under article 3.6 (3) of the C S Regulations.

Babu Tara Charan Sen, Munsif of Comilla, is allowed leave for one month, under Article 306 (3) of the C S Regulations.

Babu Shoodhanshu Bhusan Roy, Munsif of Munshi.

pur, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for five weeks, under article 306 (b) of the C. S. Regulations.

Babu Atul Chandra Batabyal, Munsif of Narail, is allowed leave for one month, viz. one day under article 309 of the C. S. Regulations, and the remain ng period under article 306 (b) of the same Regulations.

Babu Devendra Nath Roy, Munsif of Arrah, is allowed leave for twenty days, under article 307 of the C S Regulations.

Babu Ambika Charan Mukerji, Munsif of Satkhira is allowed leave for one month, under

Satkhira, is allowed leave for one month, under article 306 (b) of the C S Regulations.

Babu Uma Charan Kar Munsif of Barabazar, now stationed at Purulia, in Chota Nagpur, is allowed an extension of leave for one month, under article 370 of the C S Regulations.

ALL the military signallers lent to the G. I. P. Railway returned to their respective stations on the 27th of May.

FEW officers belonging to the Poons Garrison went out pigsticking on Sunday last in the hope of having a brush against the wild boar in the jungle that lies between Loni and Theor about ten miles from Poona on the Sholapur road. There were three officers belong Sholapur road. There were three officers belong ing to the Bombay Sappers and Minners and one from the 1st Bombay Lancers who shared in the sport. A distance of about eight miles was travered, and there was every prospect of a boar, which a little further between Loni and Theor was perceived, and an bexiting chase ensued in which Lieutenant wovet of the Lancers succeeded in drawing first mload and eventually demolishing the animal mlood and eventually demolishing the animal h hich showed much fight. At Theor itself two Biles further on another boar was sighted, and tels was likewise accounted for by Lieutenant Bovet, who had his horse slightly hurt during the chase.

WOULD NOT SUFFER SO AGAIN FOR FIFTY

TIMES ITS PRICE.

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I left so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It worked like magic and one dose fixed me all right. It certainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach treuble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. WILSON Liveryman, Burgettstown, Washington Co., Pa. This remedy is for sale by

SMITH STANISTREET & CO.

SMITH STANISTREET & CO. and B. K. PAUL & CO.

Telegrams.

(FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.) 7

LONDON, MAY 26. The death of Rosa Bonheur, the celebrated animal painter, is announced. London, May 27.

A prominent delegate at the Peace Confer-A prominent delegate at the Peace Conference states that according to the first exchange of views, the Gonference is certain to effect something regarding arbitration, also the humanising of war, but is unlikely to effect anything in the direction of disarmament, beyond making recommendations to the Governments represented.

London, May 27.

The insistance of Canada upon her full claims to the Alaskan border, comprising a portion of Klondyke, has caused a deadlock in the negotiations for the re-assembling of the Anglo-American Commission. Lord Sallsbury was prepared to make a compromise on this particular point. America now threatens to enforce a retaliatory tariff against Canada.

LONDON, MAY 27. The Times reverting to the Russian action at Pekin, advises British capitalists to ignore the Russian Railway Loan which M. de Witte is proposing to raise in London.

London, May 26. Middlesex has beaten Gloucester by seven The Australians have beat on Lancashire by

an innings and 84 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Essex by 241 runs.

London, MAY 27.

Mr. John Ball has won the Awateur Golf

Championship.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Mr. Conyngham Greene, British Agent in the Transvaal, replying to the Uitlanders petition says, Her Majesty's Government sympathises with the petitioners, and hopes for an early and aubstantial change in the conditions of their residence, towards which President Kruger's consent to a conference with Sir A. Milner is a good augury.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The annual report of the Suez Canal shows LONDON, MAY 28.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The annual report of the Suez Canal shows that receipts in 1898 reached eighty-eight million francs, the largest return on record. The report alludes specially to the improved trade with India, and the notable increase in wheat export; also to the increasing trade between America and Asia.

The Drefus case and the trial of M. Deroulede in connection with the events at President Loubet's election have proceeded simultaneously in different courts of the Palais of Justice. Stringent precautions have been adopted to prevent disturbance of the ballot. M. Beaupre's report to the Court of Cassation strongly insisted upon the innocence of Drevius, and pre's report to the Court of Cassation strongly insisted upon the innocence of Dreyfus, and urged that the evidence all pointed to Esterhazy as the culprit. At the trial of M. Deroulede the accused evoked the applause of the public by insulting President Loubet, but order was maiotained. Both trials have been adjourned.

LONDON, MAY 29.
The number of plague cases in Hongkong has doubted during the past week.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The final Federation Referendum in South Australia records 66,000 for and 17,000 against.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Times' Pekin correspondent telegraphs that the Russians Insist that their demand for a Railway to Pekin accord with the supplementary Note to the Anglo-Russian Agreement, the unfortunate wording of which has increased Great Britain's difficulties.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The betting this afternoon on the Derby LONDON, MAY 30

The betting this afternoon on the Derby was as follows:

to I on Flying Fox.

to I against Holocauste.

loo to 8 Oppressor.

loo to 8 Oppressor.

20 to I Damoles.

40 to I May Boy.

50 to I Desmond and Innocence.

66 to I Scintillant.

Joo to I Matoppo.

200 to I Courser, Sir Reginald and
Ballylock.

THE difficulty that arose between the Madras Railway and the Madras Municipality regarding the proposed alignment of the line and the railway crossings to the proposed Joint Branch Station has been set at rest. The objections raised by the Municipality as to the line interfering with the sewers underlying the land has been met by a slight change in the alignment and Covernment. the aligament, and Government has accorded permission for the work being proceeded with. As regards the railway crossings, Government recognises the importance of prohibiting, where possible, the construction of further crossing of railways over main thoroughfares on the level in the neighbourhood of the city of Madras.

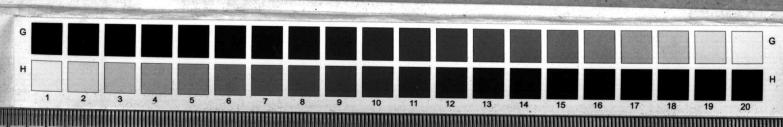
Madras.

On Sunday, at about 2 P. M., a man named Kannee was seated stitching in his house at Hoobbrapoliam, Madras, when a batch of about twelve men, some of whom were in Mohurrum disguise, rushed into the house and beat him to death. The deceased, only a week ago, was attacked at midnight and beaten by some persons who bore him a grudge. He was then cut severely about the legs and had his injuries attended to at the General Hospital, which institution he was attending as an out-patient up to last Saturday. The Police have made some arrests in connection with this murder, and Mr. H. M. Upshon, the Superintendent of the City Police, held an inquest when Major Robertson I. M. S., who had held a post-mortem examination was who had held a post-morten examination was of opinion that death was due to a compound fracture of the skull. The body bore several marks of violence indicating that a most brutal assault had been committed. The enquiry had been adjourned for further evidence.

it of hen How to CURE A SPRAIN.

Last fail I sprained my left hip while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on said at first it was a slight strain and would soon be well, but it grew worse and the doctor then said I had rheumatism. It continued to grow worse and I could hardly get around to work. I went to a drug store and the druggist recommended me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it and one-half of a 50-cent bottle oured me entirely I now recommend it to all my friends—F.A.BABCOCK, Erie, Pa. It is for sale by

SMITH STANISTREET & CO., and B. K PAUL & CO.



INDIAN NEWS

next month . mod ol . MR. T. IRWIN, C. S. Resident at Jey-pore, goes on a month's leave.

A SEVERE daststorm accompanied by rain and hall burst over Palanpur on the 22nd

THE Ravi has considerably risen during the past few days. A number of cattle, it is said were drowned in the river the other day.

AT Tharrawady in Burma, a Forest School will be opened.

AN Indian Loan of £2,500,000 sterling is

HYDERABAD (Deccan) has been selected as a centre for the examinations of the London School of Music.

THE Inspector of the Ceylon pearl fisheries reports the disappearance of promising oyster-beds off Kalalton since the last fishery there in 1891. There is no prospect now for several

THE Madras Government is engaged at present in considering the draft of a Religious Endowments Bill.

Endowments Bill.

THE Rev. G. T. Ladd, Senior Professor of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy in Yale University, will visit India next cold season and deliver lectures in Calcutta, Bombay, and

THE Budget estimates for the Government Gardens and Parks in the Mysore Province for the year 1899-1900, showing receipts amounting to Rs. 3,300 and expenditure Rs. 34,115,

have been duly sanctioned.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary
Major H ll has been granted an extension of one year's service as Assistant Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer of Her Majesty's MR. E. P. HENDERSON, late Punjab Civil

Service, has been granted an honorarium of Rs, 2, 000 for the compilation of a law manual for the guidance of Commissariat Officer.

RAO Bahadoor Sampa rao Gaikwar of RAO Bahadoor Sampa rao Gaikwar of Baroda; has been on a shikar expedition to the

jungles near Nagpur, and succeeded in bag-ging two tigers and a tigress which had given great trouble to the surrounding villagers. FOOT AND MOUTE disease is said to be

prevalent just now among the animals employed on the Simla-Kalka passenger service, but the responsible authorities are on the alert, and the outbreak is being carefully watched. THERE have been a few cases of enteric among the soldiers at Multan, terminating

fatally. Two officers also attacked by the same malady, have been under treatment in the station hospital, and are now convalescent.

MR. GEORGE, 15 Sub-Commissioner of the Burma-China Boundary Commission, completed the demarcation of the section of the frouler alloyted to hims at the basinning of frontier allosted to him at the beginning of May, and is now on his way back via Keng-

THE floods of 1898 in South Arcot were of a very exceptional character, and, as a special case, the grant of "dry" remissions on certain

case, the grant of "dry" remissions on certain lands which were damaged has been sanctioned to the extent proposed by the Collector and approved by the Board of Revenue.

A DELHI correspondent writes on the 20th instant: The cleaners of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway here struck work yesterday. The cause for their doing so is, I believe, that the District Carriage Examiner, seeing that there was extra work, did not give them their usual leave to partake of their afternoon meal, When the men were sent for they all refused to resume work, and some even went so far as to resume work, and some even went so far as ot return the uniforms supplied them by the

Company.

A MEETING of the Madras Legislative

W. Johnstone, in endeavouring to extinguish the flames, was badly burnt. He lies in a very precarious condition. Miss Smith and Mr. Dawson were also injured, but to a less

CONSIDERABLE damage has been done on the Mu Valley Railway, Burma, by floods beween Katha Junction and Mogauag. There

tween Katha Junction and Mogating. There bridges collapsed, but there was no damage to trains, and transhipments are being arranged.

THE Godavery Bridge Works are making very rapid progress. Most of the deep water wells are in hand, and much of the masonry works is expected to be finished before the river ises, a month or two hence. The first girder is

THERE is a strong rumour in Cawnpur that the Commissioner of Allahabad Division has disagreed with the conclusions of Sub-committee about the enquiry made into the charges against mal-administration of Cawnpore muni-cipal affairs. The "Indian Standard" learns that an independent public enquiry is likely to be

In the Record's Court judgment was given on Friday last in the action brought by Mr. Maclurcan, Assistant Port Officer, against Captain Barnett, for damages caused by dog bite, the plaintiff having to go to the Pasteur Institute at Paris. The Judge found in favour of the defendant, holding that there was no evidence to show that the defendant knew the

angerous state of his dog.

THE case of Lieutenant Jewett vs. Nawab Nizamuddin, was again before the Joint-Magistrate of Agra. Pandit Kalals Nath, pleader, on behalf of Nawab Nizamuddin, applied under Section 257, of the Criminal Procedure Code to have certain winesses for the prosecution recalled for the purpose of examination. The application was granted, and the cases was postponed to the 29th instant. Mr. F. Moore, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for Lieutenant Jewett.

THE final forecast of the wheat crop for 1898in the North West Provinces and Oudh ites that the local area amounts to, 4,840,776. s compared with 4,537,351 acres in 1897-98, showing an increase of 6'69 per cent. The exports during the nine months, April to December, 1898, amounted to 354,648 tons, and were the largest on record. They were not only more than double those of 1897, but they exceeded by 38,137 tons the exports of 1891, la which year the trade was unusually brisk.

WHERE SNAKES WERE MANY.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A SOUTHERN GIRL "WHEN I was a girl," said the wife of well-known New Yorker," I lived in Southern Ohio, and it seems to me now that our neigh bourhood must have been particularly a favourite one for snakes for a l sorts and conditions of snakes, appeared to dwell there and thereabout, I remember once that the men at work on a farm near ours called my little brother and me as we were on our way home from school one day to come over into the field and see what they had found. We went over. The men, in moving or blasting a large rock, had found a snake's nest. There were twelve round eggs, as big as hen's eggs, in the nest. The shell was soft, so that when I took up one of the eggs my fingers made dents in it. The men hole the eggs and in each one was a years. men booke the eggs, and in each one was a young snake, coiled around the inside, and eight or nine inches long. The men who seemed to know all about snakes, said they had never seen such big snakes' eggs before, and as there had been a story around that a spotted snake; more than twelve feet frequently seen in that locality, and, as the young snakes in the eggs were spotted, it was decided that the story about the enormous serpent was true and that the nest and eggs belonged to it.

They never found the old snake though.

"We had a flock of guinea-fowl in our poultry

yard, and one season, for some economical purposes unknown to me, the hens all laid their eggs in one nest. The eg,s were left there to see what the noisy fowls intended to do with them. I was noisy fowls intended to do with them. I was greatly interested in this aggregation of eggs, and visited the nest daily, and one day I noticed that they were not increasing in number, although I knew the hens were laying. Somebody or something was stealing the eggs, and so my mother said I might remove them. The hens kept on laying, but when I went to the nest there would be no eggs. At last a neighbour, who professed to know a lot of things, said that blacksnakes were very fond of eggs, and, as blacksnakes were plentiful thereabout, he told me that they were robbing our guinea-hen's nest. There were three eggs in the nest when I looked at it that day, and my brother suggested that we leave them in and watch, and see if it was true that blacksnakes were robbing the nest. So we hid in a manger from which watch, and see if it was true that blacksnakes were robbing the nest. So we hid in a manger from which we could peek over and see the guinea hen's nest in one corner of the bran floor. We hadn't watched long before we saw a big blacksnake come crawling through the chicken hole at the bottom of the barn door and to straight to the door and go straight to the guinea hen's nest. I took one of the eggs, and began swallowing it which took one of the eggs, and began swallowing it which was so entirely an amazing proceeding that my brother and I simply lay there and watched it regardess of the fact that our eggs were disappearing. It took the snake a long time to swallow the egg, but after it got down the reptile's throat we could see it slipping along the snakes inside as fast almost as a chip floating in the creek. We almost laughed out to see the egg moving along that way in the snake, and particularly when it stopped suddenly and made a big hump in the snakes where it lay. The snake hadn't more than forced the egg down its throat than it seized another one, and put it through the same process. Then ther: were two big humps in the snake, and we thought it was about time to interfere and kill the stealthy robber when our big lomeat Darby came into the barn through the chicken hole in the door. That cat was death on snakes, and he discovered the black-snake on the barn floor almost the moment he came in. on the barn floor almost the moment he came in He pounced on the snake at once, and we saw that the reptile was badly handicapped by the two eggs inside of him. The cat would have soon made way inside of him. The cat would have soon made way with the snake if in the first struggle he hadn't jumped on the hums and smashed the eggs that made them. With the collapse of the eggs the handicap was removed from the black snake, and he turned to and was making things look rather dark or Darby. They my brother and I took a hand in with a pitchfork and a flail, and soon settled the fight. That snake was more than seven feet long and must have been the one that had taken all the missing guinea hens' eggs, for we didn't lose any more after that.

1'll tell you what made that cat Darby of ours so dead set against snakes, and particularly blacksnakes. We had a species of black snake in that locality that folks called Kentucky blue racers. I have heard people say that snakes of this kind had been killed that measured nearly ten feet in length. They were

Council will take place on Tuesday, the 6th proximo, at the Council Chamber, Stone House Hill, Ootacamund, when the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Foroes will present the report of the Select Committee on the Court of Wards Bill, and move that the Bill, and the report be taken into consideration at once. —The Madras Times. WHITBANK Castle was, on Saturday evening, the scene of a serious accident. The accidental upset of a standard lamp set fire to Mrs. Connell's clothes and hair, and Mr. W. W. Johnstone, in endeavouring to extinguish the standard play Darby would sit by the hour on the about and play Darby would sit by the hour on the when her kittens were just old enough to think about and play Darby would sit by the hour on the window ledge outside, and watch them through the window as they forlicked. One day our hired window as they forlicked. One day our hired the sitting-room from the window as they forlicked. One day our hired girl had gone into the sitting-room from the kitchen, and, as she was going back into the kitchen, she saw a big snake gllding into it from the cellarway, the door having been left partially open. The girl, terribly frigh ened, ran clear to the parlour, where she locked herself in. There was no one else in the house, mother having gone to a neighbour's, and my brother and I being at school. After the girl had recovered somewhat from her fright she ventured to return to the kitchen door, which she opened cautiously and peered into from her fright she ventured to return to the kitchen door, which she opened cautiously and peered into the kitchen. According to her story she saw the mother of the kittens lying on the floor not only dead, but looking as if she had been run between heavy rollers, she was so flat. Five of her kittens, wild-eyed, and with the fur on their tiny bodies and the control of the contr wild-eyed, and with the fur on their tiny bodies standing erect, were huddled about her. Darby was outside on the window ledge, glaring in at the distressing scene. The snake and the sixth kittens were missing. The girl ran to a neighbour's and told what had been going on at our house, and a man went over with a gun, He went down the cellar, and there discovered the snake with the missing kitten half way down its throat. The man shot the snake's head off. The snake was a Kentucky blue racer, eight feet long.

shot the snake's head oil. The snake was a Kentucky blue racer, eight feet long.

"It was plain that the mother of the kittens had attacked the snake on its appearance in the kitchen, but the snake had got her in its coils and crushed her to death. Then the reptile had seized one of the kittens, and made off with it to the cellar. Darby from his window ledge had witnessed this tragedy, and was unable to get in and aid his mate and protect his family. His conduct when he went into the cellar and saw the snake soon after it was killed was sufficient evidence of this. He pounced upon the dead snake, and tore it with his teeth and claws. Ever after that. Darby rearried on a deadly warfare against snakes, and actually became a hun-ter of them. I have seen him come home more than once dragging the direass of some serpent he had stair as if wanting us to see that he was wreaking

vengeance upon the race. We had a pole in our yard which must have been at lefst twenty-five feet high, and on top of its was a box, put there for martins to nest in book add father heard a great commotion among the martins that had built their nests in the box. He went to the pole and found the birds flying frantically about the box, and uttering shrill cries of distress. By and by he saw the head of a snake poked out of one of the holes in the box, and by and by several inches of its neck and body came out. Father got his gun and fired at the snake. The snake disappeared, and father supposed, he had missed it, but by and by the body of the snake began to unroll itself inside the box and came tumbling to the ground. It was a sevenfooter, and had climb d that smooth ash-pole all
that distance to prey on the martins and their eggs.
"Now here is something that has always been a
mystery to me, and suppose always will be, for I
don't believe I shall ever be able to find anyone who

don' believe I shall ever be able to find anyone who can explain it satisfactorily to me. I was in the orchard one day when I saw a striped snake going up the side of an apple tree, on a branch of which a pair of robbins were nesting. When I say I saw the snake going up the side of the tree I mean it literally. I had always supposed snakes climbed trees by winding around them with an up-grade movement, as they were pictured in books, but this snake hitched itself-right up one side of the trunk by jerky little kinks of its body that carried it upward steadily, but nor very fast. The robbins saw the snake making its way up the tree, and naturally felt that it boded them no good. They dashed at it and fluttered about and picked at it and screamed in a way that it seemed ought to be enough to discourage way that it seemed ought to be enough to discourage a marauding snake of even greater proportions than this one was, but the snake kept right on its way. I was so much taken up with that reptile's journey up the side of the tree that it never occurred to me to go to the aid of the distressed robbins until the snake had reached the branch on which the nest was, and then it was too late. had reached the branch on which the nest was, and then it was too late. I ran to the house, though and got my brother, and he came back with me to stone the snake out of the tree. I hadn't been gone from the tree two minutes at the outside. When I got back there with my brother the snake was on the ground at the foot of the tree, and making off with one robbin in its mouth and the other held tightly In a coil of its tail. The progress of the snake with the two birds borne thus was necessarily slow, and we killed the reptile with a club, but it did not release the bird from its mouth or the one from the goils at killed the reptile with a club, but it did not release the bird from its mouth or the one from the coils at the other end of its body. Both robbins were dead. Now, what I want to know is, how did that snake capture those two birds in that way, and get down out of the tree with them both? I have asked that question a hundred time, I guess, and have been pausing more than thirty years for a reply.

"My recollections of those snakes of the old time in Ohio are mostly amusing and interesting ones, with one exception. Some men working for us

in Ohio are mostly amusing and interesting ones, with one exception. Some men working for us were moving a log one day, and a little boy belonging to one of the men was watching them at the work. As the log rolled over a snake ran from under it toward the boy, who kicked at it. The snake leaped at him, and bit him in the side. It was a copper-head, a most venomous reptile. In a very short time the boy's side began to swell, and he suffered terribly. The side became spotted almost like the snake. Every remedy that was known was used to save the boy's life, and it was saved for the time, but the boy never got well. The swelling the time, but the boy never got well. The swelling and pain and spotted appearance of the skin returned every year, the suffering of the victim was more

intense with every recurrence, and duringlone of them, the tenth year after he was bitten, he died.

"Snakes were so common in our neighbourhood that as a girl I cared no more for them than I did for the grinnies that scampered along the fences. Grinny is the name we had in Ohio for chipmunk, One day, in taking down an old bridget on our firm, the men found what they called a snake-egg mine in one of the foundations, because it was a hole in theground of the foundations, because it was a hole in the ground from which they took a scores and scores of snakeegg. They brokelots of them, and every one had a little live snake in it. I thought it would be great fun to take some of the eggs home and hatch them and see what the little snakes would do. I wrapped the eggs up in cotton and put them under the kitchen stove. The very next day that cotton was alive with young snakes from three inches to six inches long, and they were soon wriggling all over the kitchen, floor. I captured three that struck my fancy, and Darby, the cat, soon took care of the rest. The three that I saved were stubby little fellows, queerly marked, not over three inches fellows, queerly marked, not over three inches long, but saucy! When I went to pick the first one

"Why, they're copperheads!' the man ex-

called the buckwheat snake, or hog-nose snake. It got its name from its nose or snout, which was three-cornered like a grain of buckwheat, and which also resembled a hog's snout. The peculiarity of this snake was that it could flatten its head out almost the width of your and, and at the same time blow out a strong pul of breath. This was a hideous-looking snake, but perfectly harmless, although local tradition said its breath was fatal to anything it fell upon. One day my brother and I came upon a hog-nose snake lying by the roadside, surfeited with toad or frog or something which it was trying to digest. My brother prodded the snake with a stick, but it refused to make much of a move. Then he set for the product of the snake with a stick, but it refused to make much of a move. Then he set fire to a little bunch of dry grass that lay directly in front of the snake to see if that would not start the reptile up when the blaze got close to the nose. But the hog-nose was equal to the occasion. It never moved, but when e got so close as to threaten to scorch the the fire got so close as to threaten to ascorch the snake's snout if it wasn't taken away from there, the snake flattened out its head, gave the puff for which it was noted, and absolutely blew the blaze out like you would a candle! My brother and I laughed ourselves sore over that smart trick of the hog nose snake, and left it to its ease and its digestion."

IT is stated in some Quarters that Admiral Douglas is to be appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

On the 19th instant Drummer Newman, of the Dorsetshine Regiment, stationed at Cherat was stabbed in the right arm by a Pathan. The assailant escaped.

AT a meeting held on Saturday morning of the Poona section of the Signallers Asso-ciation to consider the correspondence between the Association's solicitors and the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company. Resolution was passed "that reengagement should not be accepted unless arbitration were promised, and that the Agent be respectfully requested to order a settlement of accounts." Thanks were tendered to their solicitors and to the public for their series. solicitors and to the public for their sympathy and support. The signallers refuse to re-engage individually, and request an immediate settlement, of their accounts.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 12.

LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECHES.

An utterance of Lord Rosebery's is once more the sensation of the week. He presided at a house dinner of the City of London Liberal Club last Friday and made a speech which has been the theme of political discussion ever since. Let me try and summarise his remarks. In his first speech (for there were two of them) he said the decay of Liberalism or of Parliathe country as now, but it was the Liberalism which existed before 1886. The nation, in fact, was always Liberal at heart, but had no sympathy with extremes. Until the Liberal Party was constituted on the old country. This was the substance of his speech. Other speeches intervened, most of them being eulogistic of Lord Rosebery and the policy he had laid down. Earl Carrington went further and said that "he was voicing the opinion not only of Liberals, but of every body in the United Kingdom, when he said that they earnestly hoped that the time would speedily come when Lord Rosebery would again take his place in the front rank of public men of the Empire."

Lord Rosebery in reply, made the follow-

ing emphatic declaration:—

"I am deeply touched, not merely by the extreme cordiality with which you have received this toast but by the eloquent and feeling terms in which it has been proposed. To two expressions I must, however, take exception. I trust nothing has occurred to-

night which may be taken as any indication that I have any intention of returning to that I have any intention of returning to Lord Playfair. Four have gone over to the the active arena which I deliberately and other side—the Dukes of Devonshire and for good reasons forsook in 1896."

These two speeches have been analysed and dissected by every class of politician influence which Mr. Gladstone always ex claimed.

'No twonder that the little chaps had been so fierce and spiteful, from the very egg! that Lord Rosebery would have been by Mother was of course alarmed, and ordered the the side of the Duke of Devonshire and venomous reptiles to be taken out and killed at once. I had become so attached to my pet snakes that I cried all day over their fate.

'An interesting snake that I remember was quite common out there in those days was also well-known, and it is, therefore, not surprising that he insists upon the adoption of an Imperial, policy as a condition of

party re union. The inmediate effect of these remarkable speeches has been the opposite to what Lord Rossbery is supposed to have had in that the Liberals must capture at the next view. They have tended to disunion rather than to union. At first the feeling in the Liberal ranks was one of perplexity. As something of the real meaning of the speaker dawned upon them, however, the feeling of perplexity changed to one of resentment of Commons are unreliable, Irish votes in most Liberal circles; and whereas those who listened to Lord Rosebery's utterances were carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, others who have had an opmore harm than good.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S REPLY. Sir William Harcourt was not long in replying to his old rival. There were several veiled references to him in Lord Rosebery's speeches, although he was not mentioned by name. There never has been any love lost between the two, and now that both are untrammelled and freed from party ties they are at liberty to speak their minds. And Sir William speaking his with a vengeance. He addressed a private meeting of Welsh Liberal M. P's. last Saturday. No report of his speech was taken but it has leaked out that he made a vigorous onslaught upon the position taken up by the late Premier. He said that Lord Rosebery's advice was that the party should "turn its back on itself." Was this to be the revival of Liberalismwas the revival to begin by turning back on all the causes of the last fifteen years—on Local Option, Welsh Disestablishment, the reached attack on the House of Lords, and Home years.

Rule? He denounced the advice to repudiate all that Mr. Gladstone held dear before he was yet cold in his grave. Then turning to his own position, he vowed al-legiance to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and said that he would never intervene in debate in the House of Commons, except to support/Sir Henry and he had never done so. It is rather curious by the way that Lord Rosebery also professed the fullest confidence in the present leader of the Op-

I think I have said enough to let your readers see that the Liberal Party-once so great a power in the State and formerly so homogeneous—is again thrust into the throes of a great crisis and still finds itself a congere of warring elements. Lord Rosebery would have done better not to mentary Liberalism, had robbed politics of all their interest. The hideous apathy which reigned at the present moment was he will have reason to come to the more due to this cause than to anything same conclusion himself. His great else. Liberalism was never so strong in ability is undeniable but he ought to do one or two things. He should either come back into active political life, or he should refrain from making speeches, which only embarrass his old colleagues and cause the enemy to blaspheme. Instead basis—plus Imperialism—they would of adopting one of these two sensible courses, he sits on the fence between the courses, he sits on the fence between the two; and, while professing to have withdrawn from active participation in political affairs, he continues to advocate lines of policy to a party with which he is no longer officially connected, and with whose present programme he was very little practical sympathy.

If ever a party has gone through the vale of adversity, it is the Liberal Party. Of all the members of the last three Liberal Cabinets there are only four who still sit on the Front Opposition Bench as its official representa ives. Those four are Campbell-Bannerman, Asquith, Fowler, and Bryce; and only three on the Front Opposition Bench of the House of Lords, namely, Kimberley, Spencer, and Ripon. What has become of all the others? Death has robbed us of three—the incomparable Gladstone (O for a touch of the vanished hand !), Lord Herschell and Arygll, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Lord James of Hereford. Four are still on the and dissected by every class of politician for a whole week, but no body professes to understand what they really mean. The author of the speeches has himself been besieged by letter-writers asking for a besieged by letter-writers asking for a besieged by letter-writers asking for a large still on the speeches has himself been besieged by letter-writers asking for a large still on the speeches, but are no longer to be recare Lord Rosebery, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr.
John Morley and Sir Charles Dilke. Two besieged by latter-writers asking for an have retired from Parliament altogether, and explanation of this or that passage, and no two newspapers have placed the same consarred. And all of it, I am afraid, must be truction upon any given sentence. If Lord Rosebery laid himself out to be thoroughly misunderstood, he has been most eminently successful. It seems to me that there is effect to that conversion. At any rate that only one safe conclusion to be drawn from was the first tactical mistake which has list utterance, and that is that he is tired of up it twisted up, opened its mouth, and darted a fiery little tongue out, while its eyes looked like tiny sparks of fire. The others did the same, and their savagery was a source of the greatest amusement to me. I put the snakes in a box, and they grew amazingly fast. In a fortinght they were eight or ten inches long, and had apparently learned to know me, for they had ceased getting furious at me, but to others they showed fight on sight. When they had grown to be a foolong, and I used to take them out of the box and play with them as if they were dolls, a neighbour happened to come in one day and saw me fonding my pets. I thought from the look on his face that he was going to faint,

""Do you know what them sarpints are that Sally is playin with?" he said to my mother, and mother said that she didn't.

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""To you know what them sarpints are that Sally is playin with?" he said to my mother, and mo his utterance, and that is that he is tired of led up to the condition of things of and had it not been for the fascinating into the right channels? Briefly, it is owing to dissensions among the 1 aders and ercised over him, it is more than probable the absence of a definite forward policy to which the party can rally and upon which they can enthusiastically unite. Until we get united leadership, and an effective battle cry, it is hopeless to expect a working majority. Look at the lost ground which has to be made up. If the Liberal party is to do any good in the next Parliament it will want a majority over all other sections combined, for the Irish members cannot any longer be regarded as a reliable quanti-What will this mean? It will mean election no less than 140 seats that are at present held by Tories and Liberal Unionists. Even then their majority will be small and precarious, and it must always be borne in mind that if Irish votes in the House in the constituencies are still more so.

Nevertheless, I am confident that if the two conditions laid down above are fulfilled; if the party will only adopt, in Imperial affairs, a policy of consolidation and deveportunity of carefully reading and seriously reflecting over the speeches have come to the conclusion that they are likely to do disement and expansion; and if, in home disement and expansion; and if, in home politics, it will press resolutely along the path of progresive reform, the time will not be far distant when Liberalism will again be in the ascendant, and when it will once more give administrative and legislative effect to those great principles of progress and liberty which have animated it in the

> MR. J. F. Norris, Q. C., formerly one of the High Court Judges in Calcutta, is anxlous to be the Liberal candidate for the Eastern division of Bristol when the sitting member, Sir William Henry Wills of tobacco fame, retires into private life at the end of the present Parliament.

On the Queen's Birthday Bombay Residents were surprised to see the statue of Dr. Blaney, near the Victoria Terminus, garlanded, while the ornamental iron railing surrounding it was festooned with fragrant blossoms. This was the form that some of the doctor's admirers took of wishing him "many happy returns;" for on that day he reached the venerable age of seventy-siz SUGAR ACT BLUE BOOK.

THE controversy about the Indian Sugar Duties Act is just entering upon the acute stage. The long-expected Blue Book has been issued this week, containing a com-plete history of the circumstances which led to the passing of the measure; and the immediate result of the publication of this document has been that Sir Henry Fowler, with the full concurrence of the Front Opposition Bench, has given notice of a motion, praying the Queen to disallow the measures in this country. Speaking of

Let me first endeavour to give you a brief summary of this interesting Blue Book. It opens with a despatch from the Govern-ment of India, dated 5th May 1898, in which Lord Elgin makes the following statement: "An examination of the statements on the effect on the sugarcane industry of India of the unrestricted importation of bounty fed sugar. leads us to the competition take the place of mailed despatches. On February 1st, Lord Curzon telegraphs to the India Office:—"We arrive at conclusions on the whole favourable to recommendation of Colonial Office". Still the relies mainly on the demand for unrefined sugar, which constitutes seveneighths there are competition take the place of mailed despatches. On February 1st, Lord Curzon telegraphs to the India Office:—"We arrive at conclusions on the whole favourable to recommendation of Colonial Office". Still the speed is not enough. It must be on celerated; so Lord George wires are seveneighths there are competition to the place of mailed despatches. On February 1st, Lord Curzon telegraphs to the India Office:—"We arrive at conclusions on the whole favourable to recommendation of Colonial Office". Still the speed is not enough. It must be on the seveneighths there are conclusions on the whole favourable to recommendation of Colonial Office. seven-eighths, there seems to be no reason to apprehend that the producer's profits have been lowered by the increased importation of beet sugar. While, therefore. . . . we are prepared to press for the abolition

of the sugar-bounties, and to join in an international Convention for that purpose, So the reply comes back over the wires the international Convention for that purpose, You will not be surprised if these words of the late Viceroy, which were written in

be represented at the International Conference held in Brussells last year, are made good use of in the forthcoming debate by those who contend that the new measure was entirely uncalled for by the circumstances of the case. This decision was arrived at by the Indian Government with all the facts before them, and it is quite evident that the change of policy was only resolved upon after Lord Curzon's installation in the Viceroyalty.

In the meantime, however, other influences were at work. The masterful Colonial Secretary appears upon the scene, and it is quite clear from the subsequent correspondence that he has played no inconsiderable part in the initiation of the recent legislation. The Mauritius sugar growers had been at him, and we read in the despatch from Lord George Hamilton, dated 25th August 1898, that "letters from Mauritius urge that India should take steps to protect her own sugar and Mauritius cane sugar from the competition of bounty-fed beet sugar;" and the despatch goes no to ask for the fuller views of the Indian Government upon this proposal. The views of the Government of Mauritius, and the sugar growers of that colony were enclosed for the information of the Indian authorities, and are set forth in full in the Blue Book. No reply, however, appears to have been received from Lord Elgin, though we may take it for granted that very full conferences went on between Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Curzon before the latter went to take up his post in India. Whether Lord George Hamilton had a very determining voice in these counsels is, perhaps, open to doubt. Be that as it may, as soon as the new Viceroy was comfortably installed shared by Lord George Hamilton, Lord Curzon and Mr. Chamberlain that Parliament should have no voice in the discussion in his new office, the negotiations were resumed by a despatch from Lord George Hamilton, dated 26th January 1899, which bears unmistakeable traces c having been practically dictated by Mr. Chamberlain. As a matter of fact, there is a good deal about Mauritius and Mauritian grievances in it, but India is hardly mengrievances in it, out indicates hardly mentioned. After referring to a memorial received from 8000 Mauritius planters and others upon the subject, the despatch proceeds:—"It will be seen that Mr. Secretary Chamberlain apprehends that, in present circumstances, bounty-fed sugars will drive Mauritius sugar out of the Indian market, and will entail ruin and distress on a colony, where the majority of the population are natives of India or their descendants, and that he requests that the memorial may receive the favourable consideration of your Excellency's Government. It is interesting to note, in passing, Mr. Chamberlain's intense solicitude for the Indian population of Mauritius-a solicitude which has not always theen conspicuous in certain other colonies of Great Britain. A little further on, in the same despatch, Lord George tries to get in a word of his own. He says (after suggesting that there might be "reasons for modifying the views expressed by the Government of India in May last)"— "I recognised the fact that the Indian aspect of this question may be different from that which it presents in this country, and I shall be prepared to attach much weight to the opinions held by the people of India regarding a fiscal change, such as has been suggested by the colonial authorities . . .

Your Government will doubtless consider the matter, chiefly and primarily, in the in-terests of the people of India; but subject to this condition any benefit which may be likely to accrue to the people of the Mauritius would be an additional argument in favour of the measures proposed." As

A SERIOUS dacoity has taken place in the village of Rasoulpur, near Agra. The dacolts attacked the house of a wealthy bania. On resistance being offered they seriously wounded two police constables, and got away with two guns and also other property.

Secretary's calculating mind. One statement of his he will be called to account for, during the coming debate by those who have all along suspected that he is only waiting a chance to propose similar countervailing duties in general, he says: "There is, in my opinion, no valid economic argument against them, and the question s purely one of policy and of expediency."

ment of India and the various provincial to pass an Act this session imposing countervailing duties." Any reluctance which might have existed on the part of the Viceregal Council to reverse the decision of a few months before was now rapidly disappearwe are not prepared to levy countervailing duties on sugar imported into India."

You will not be surprised if these words of the late Viceroy, which were written in response to a proposal that India should be represented at the International ed?" This telegraphic interchange now becomes positively exciting. The Viceroy replies (March 3). "Bill will be brought forward on 10th March."

Hamilton to Curzon (March 11th.)—
"When will it be passed"? Curzon to Hamilton (March 14th)-Hope to pass Bill on 20th March.'

Hamilton to Curzon (March 18th)-'Please telegraph as soon as you give your

Curzon to Hamilton (March 20th)-"Bill passed Council to-day. Comes into force t once."

I confess that I do not quite see how Lord George Hamilton or Mr. Chamberlain will be able to justify the extraordinary haste with which this measure has been passed into law. Whatever may be thought of the Act itself, there can be no two opinions upon this point. I think, and that is, that the Bill has been rushed through, as if the promoters were desirous to get it all over and done with before the House of Commons had any notion even that such legislation was contemplated. This will undoubtedly be a strong feature in the criticism of the opponents of the measure during the coming debate. The House of Commons ought to resent the attempt which has been made to pass a far-reaching measure of this character without submitting it to the assembly which is responsible, in the long run, for the good government of India. The House may endorse the Bill itself, and with very good reason, but it should certainly protest against the doctrine which seems to be shared by Lord George Hamilton, Lord Curzon and Mr. Chamberlain that Parliaof a measure vitally affecting such large num bers of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. There can be no doubt that the publica-tion of this Blue Book has considerably tion of this Blue Book has considerably in dogs, is after all common-place, and strengthened the opposition to the new would not perhaps have excited any Act, and for this you have to thank the ill- attention at all had not "G." been rather advised tactics of Lord George Hamilton of the Wordsworthian turn of mind. and Lord Curzon, egged on by the everactive Colonial Secretary, in rushing this that I am in possession of facts testifying Bill through without proper opportunities being given for its full and careful considera-

First Lord of the Treasury. I can assure to discuss the question.

the first Lord; he has much more influence with him than I have?" The House laughed, and the matter was dropped. On the next evening, however, Mr. Maclean returned to the charge, when the following interest-

one reads the messages of Mr. Secretary up by the leaders of the Opposition as it harm's way. Now to my astonished gaze Chamberlain to the India Office one was. No sooner had he resumed his seat was vividly present d the scene of a bate is forced to come to the conclusion than Sir Henry Fowler rose and said: between two armies - one of dogs and that the interests of the people of it is my intention to give notice to move an address praying Her Majesty to be pleased to disallow the Indian Tariff our house at night. On one side of the people of it is my intention to give notice to move an address praying Her Majesty to be pleased to disallow the Indian Tariff our house at night. On one side of the people of it is my intention to give notice to move an address praying Her Majesty to be pleased to disallow the Indian Tariff our house at night. On one side of the people of it is my intention to give notice to move an address praying Her Majesty to be pleased to disallow the Indian Tariff our house at night. Amendment Act, 1899." This announcement was greeted with loud Opposition cheers, which had hardly subsided when Sir hundred and fifty jackals. Both the armies Henry Campbell-Bannerman blandly added,—"and in order to complete the right hon. gentleman's satisfaction"—(here were renewed cheers and laughter at Mr. Balfour's expense), "I beg to ask him if he will give a day for the discussion of my (25th January) and particulars of the interchange of views between the Government of India and the main terms of the day. The actual day problem to give a ment of India and the main terms of the day.

English Protectionists, chimed in with a position. request that next Tuesday should not be taken for the purpose, having regard to the fact that he had a motion down for discussion that evening on the same subject. Mr. Balfour, hewever, lightly brushed him aside with the remark that it was not desirable to have a preliminary canter on a subject which was to be brought forward in a way that was practically equivalent to a vote of censure on the

So the ground is cleared for a fair and square fight upon this thorny problem. The debate will be looked forward to, both forces of the Liberal party, with the possible exception of a few members who look at the matter from an exclusively Indian stand-point arrayed against the Government. Upon the merits of the question, as I have remarkcase; but, in their manner of dealing with it they have laid themselves open to pretty, only pursued them so far as the path above they have laid themselves open to pretty, strong, hostile criticism, of which we referred to and there stopped shall hear a good deal more before this resume their former position.

present to Parliament next week on the subject of countervailing duties in India will contain the statiscountervaling duties in India will contain the statistics desired by the hon, and gallant member down to the end of February last, so far as they are available. A duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem was imposed in 1884 upon all imports into India except yarn and cotton goods, and this duty, imposed for revenue purposes, may be in its operation protective to the extent of 5 per cent, so far as it affects imports which compete with Indian disgrace. This was after I had been

products.

In reply to Captain Sinclair, Mr. Ritchie said,—The rates of countervailing duties to be levied on sugar imported from Germany into United States were fixed by a Treasury circular, dated September 22, 1897. The imports of sugar from Germany into the United States during the eight months ended February, 1897, were 642,000,000lb; during the eight months ended February, 1898, 34,000,000 lb,; and during the eight months ended February, 1899 (the last month for which statistics are available), 578,000,000lb.

Original.

A BATTLE ROYAL.

Saturday's issue of the Patrika, though testifying to the presence of humour a severe lesson. more clearly to the existance of humour in dogs. The incident, which I am about to relate,

but sounded like a mixture of the two. On approaching nearer the noise became more distinctly audible and by the sound of a great disturbance among the bushes over a considerable area, it looked as if there was a civil war among the brute creation. It may well be imagined how I felt when this thought occurred to me. When I had been at a distance and had heard the sound but faintly I had naturally become anxious to know what it might oe. But now at close quarters, my heart sank ten degrees within me and the thought that came uppermost to my mind was one of retracing my steps. But youth is rash. And before I turned back I thought of making an attempt to see if I could investigate the matter from where I was.

A good climber, I went up a big mangoe tree which stood close by to look about from the top. The spectacle that burst on my include the case of Mr. Augier, Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Purulia, who was sentenced to imprisonment for the contribution:

Lord G. Hamilton: The estimated total amounts to be contributed towards railway extension by native States during the next three years is 5,800,000 tensor frupees, including about 1,500,000 for the proposed Cashmere line and the aggregate mileage under construction or projected as a charge upon these funds; or excluding the 175 miles of the Cashmere railway, 912 miles. Roughly speaking, about a third of each of those totals may beal lotted to each of the next three years. The names of the contributing States besides Cashmere are Hyderabad, Jodhpore, Jeypore, Gwalior, Mysore. Oodeypore, Bikaner, Rewa, and Rajpipla. The terms and conditions vary ni each case.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the following recent cases: the case of Empress v Mharaja and another, in which the defendants were convicted by the Magistrate of Murshidabad for an alleged act of negligence in his professional capacity, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fine; the case of Mr. Augier, Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Purulia my hon. friend that I should be delighted a great disturbance among the bushes over Mr. Maclean's parting thrust was— was a civil war among the brute creation. "Will the noble Lord communicate with It may well be imagined how I felt

evening, however, Mr. Maclean returned to the charge, when the following interesting dialogue took place:

Mr. Maclean.—I eg to ask the right hon, gentleman, the First Lord of the Treasury, a question of which I have given private notice, whether, in view of the disclosures in the Blue-book as to the real source and origin of the Indian sugartion of which I have given private notice, whether, in view of the alsource and origin of the Indian sugartion of which I have given private notice, whether, in view of the disclosures in the Blue-book as to the real source and origin of the Indian sugartion of which I have given private notice, whether, in view of the subject?

Mr. Balfour.—If I am to interpret the question of this subject?

Mr. Balfour.—If I am to interpret the question of the puts upon the Blue-book; but within the of the year especially public time is extremely a descend and advance to witness more think the formal that the coverence of the Opposition (laughter), I do not think it would be possible to find the time my hon, friend, and I may say the Government themselves, desire to give to the discussion of this interesting subject.

I don't think that Mr. Balfour expected this indirect challenge to be so readily taken

harm's way. Now to my astonished gaze was vividly present d the scene of a bate between two armies—one of dogs and the other of jackals.

To my surprise I found there two of our own pets which used to guard our house at night. On one side of the path, were collected about two dozens of dogs and on the other about a hundred and fifty jackals. Both the armies were drawn up in a semi-circle, that of the dog being, as a matter of course, our flanked. But the jackals had apparently no mind to the jackals had apparently in a very awkward of the jackals had evidently in a very awkward on their legs and evidently in a very awkward on them en masse by jackals. The rule was that whenever any of them had chanced to pursue a jackal it fled precipitately, only looking back at times to see that it was not outstripped and made mincement of lack and they were no longer the masters of the situation. Indeed, their pressign would appear to have sunk almost to a vanishing point for not only did the jackals now present a bold and determined front, but what was stranger still, whenever any of the masters of the situation. Indeed, their pressign was necessarily present a bold and determined front, but what was stranger still, whenever any of the present and the present day. The actual day perhaps had better smaller ones that shewed fight. On be a matter for mutual arrangement.

Sir Howard Vincent, the leader of the their legs and evidently in a very awkward

now present a bold and determined front, here and in India, with very keen interest. You must not be surprised to find the whole the leaders of the dog community took the merits of the question, as I have remark-ed before, the Government have a strong case; but in their manner of dealing with their tails packed up between their referred to and there stopped to return and

figures in his possession as to the imports of sugar into India from various countries and the exports of sugar from India; and whether the two duties now levied on European sugar entering India resulted in a net protective duty of 5 per cent. in favour of the Indian producer?

Lord G. Hamilton.—The papers which I hope to present to Parliament next week on the subject of the sub ing a sort of peculiar howl. The dogs, on the other hand, forgot their usual bark and only whined in a peculiar, plaintive manner.
Being thus repeatedly baffled in their attempt and finding the number of jackals increasing, the dogs at last thought of sneakand disgrace. This was after I had been there about two hours and-a-half. In the meantime a crowd had collected at both ends of the opening, unable to cross the field of battle. For though the jackals were aware of the presence of human

ends of the opening, unable to cross the field of battle. For though the jackals were aware of the presence of human beings they were as much unconcerned of them as of the dogs. The dogs had now recourse to an artifice.

They began to hide themselves amongst the crowd and gradually fell off under cover of the assembled multitude. Thus, when the number of dogs had been considerably thinned, I returned home. For about a month thereafter no dog was found in that part of the village, while jackals roamed A BATTLE ROYAL.

The story which "G" contributed to defiantly about in scores, as if eager to a severe lesson.

INDIA AND THE FAR EAST IN P RLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 8.

INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.—Sir John Leng would evidently appear to be one unique of its kind and would go to speak much in favour The Blue Book was issued on Tuesday. The same evening Mr. Maclean asked Lord George Hamilton whether he was in a position to redeem the promise made before Easter, that they might have a day for the discussion of the papers. Lord George Hamilton replied that he had made no such promise. Mr. Maclean retorted that the Fi st Lord of the Treasury (Mr. Balfour) did.

Lord George Hamilton:—What I told my had a proaching nearer the noise became more to be one unique of its kind and would go to speak much in favour of the whole canine species.

It happened in my younger days when I was one of the early rivers in the village. One day at dawn I went out for a stroll in the notthern direction. In my way lay a rather jungly tract where there was no human habitation. As I approached the spot my ears were assailed by a peculiar howl which belonged neither to dogs nor to jackals but sounded like a mixture of the two. On approaching nearer the noise became more to the contributed towards railway extension by the independent-States of India during the current year, and for the three years covered by the Indian Government's programme; what is the aggregate mileage that will be constructed from the funds of these States apart from the proposed line in Cashmere; can the names of the States thus contributing to railway extension by the independent-States of India during the current year, and for the three years covered by the Indian Government's programme; what is the aggregate mileage that will be constructed from the funds of these States apart from the proposed line in Cashmere; can the names of the States thus contributing to railway extension by editoring the current year, and for the three years covered by the Indian Government's programme; what is the aggregate mileage that will be constructed from the funds of these States of India during the current year, and for the three years covered by the Indian Government's programme; what is the aggregate mileage that will be constructed from the funds of the own of the three years

not undertake to present it.

THE RULE OF PRIMOGANITURE IN SUCCESSION but what was stranger still, whenever any of the leaders of the dog community took heart to dart forward at the head of a few others, only an equal number of the enemy advanced to meet the charge. And so fierce was, again, their onslaught that the dogs had immediately to take to their heels with their tails packed up between their hind legs. But strangely enough the jackals only pursued them so far as the path above subscribers, and prayers of such petitions, and of the official correspondence and rulings the Government of India and Punjab authorities on the subject.

shall hear a good deal more before this controversy is finally closed. I may as well give you now the only other question addressed to Ministers this week on this ever-recurrent subject. On Friday

Captain Sinclair asked the Secretary of State for India if he would give to the House the latest figures in his possession as to the imports of sugar into India from various countries and the bservations they may have to make.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ARRANGEMENT IN CHINA.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ARRANGEMENT IN CHINA.

—The following is the text of the Identical Notes exchanged between the United Kingdom and Russia with regard to their respective railway interests to China. The Notes are issued as a Parliamentary paper (Treaty Series), a copy of which was laid on the table of the House of Commons on Friday night.

Sir C. Scott to Count Muravieff.

The undersigned British Ambassador duly authorised to that effect has the honour to make the following declaration to his Excellency Count Muravieff, Russian Ministers for Foreign Affairs

Great Britain and Russia, amimated by a sincere desire to avoid in China all cause of conflict on questions where their interests meet, and taking into consideration the economic and geographical gravitations of certain parts of that Empire, have agreed as follows:—

ies, will not fail to communicate to Chinese Government the present arrangement, which, by averting all cause of complications between them, is of a nature to consolidate peace in the Far East, and to serve the primordial interest of China herself.

and to serve the primordial interest of China herself.

(Signed) CHARLES S. SCOIT.

St. Petersburg, April 28, 1899.

The Russian Note to Sir Charles Scott, signed by Count Muravieff, "duly authorised to the effect," is identical in terms with that of the British Note, the only difference being that paragraphs I and 2 are there in simply transposed.

The second Identical Note, subscribed to by both the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg and Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister, is an addendum to the other, and is in the following terms:—

In order to complete the Notes exchanged this day respecting the partition of spheres for concess sions for the construction and working of railways in China, it has been agreed to record in the prese

China, it has been agreed to record in the present additional Note the agreement arrived at with regard to the line Shanghaikuan-Nen-Chwang, for the construction of which a loan has been already contracted by the Chinese Government with the Shanghai Hong Kong Bank, acting on behalf of the British and Chinese Corporation.

The general arrangement established by the above mentioned Notes is not to infringe in any way the rights acquired under the said Loan Contract, and the Chinese Government is at liberty to appoint both an English engineer and a European accountant, to supervise the construction of the line in question and the expenditure of the money appropriated to it. But it remains well understood that this fact cannot be taken as constituting a right of property or foreign control, and that ing a right of property or foreign control, and that the line in question is to remain a Chinese line, subject to the control of the Chinese Government, and cannot be mortgaged or alienated to a non

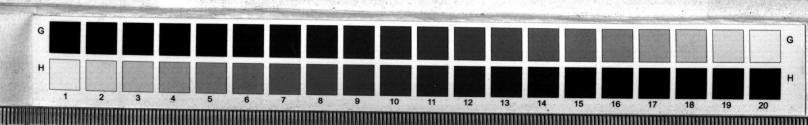
Chinese company.

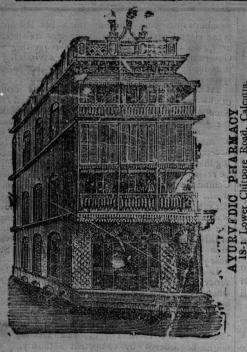
As regards the branch line from Siaoheichan to

As regards the branch line from Siaoheichan to Siaoheichan to Sinminting in addition to the afor said restrictions, it has been agreed that it is to be constructed by China herself, who may permit European, not necessarily British, engineers to periodically inspect it and to verify and certify that the works are being properly executed.

The present special agreement is naturally not to interfere in any way with the right of the Russian Government to support, if it thinks fit, applications of Russian subjects or establishments for concessions for railway which, starting from the main Manchurian line in a south-westerly direction, would traverse the region which he Chinese line, terminating at Sinminting and Neu chang, is to be constructed. minting and Neu chang, is to be constructed.

ALL is quiet on the Chamkanni border, and there appears little prospect of further trouble, but the Chamkannis are not bringing in the promised balance of their rifles yet They continue quarrelling over the distri-bution of their fines, and several leading Khani Khels have been killed within the last few days in fights which constantly occur among themselves





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and beauty of youth.

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sPladmily, writes:—"I am glad to state that I have de Refi rmuch benefit by the use of a box of your Acidity vilj. Really I did not expect so happy a result. Kindly end, me two more boxes.

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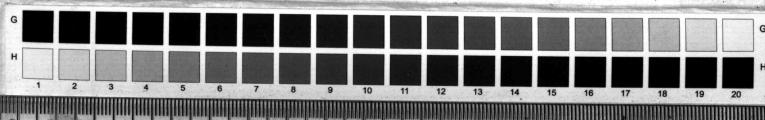
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